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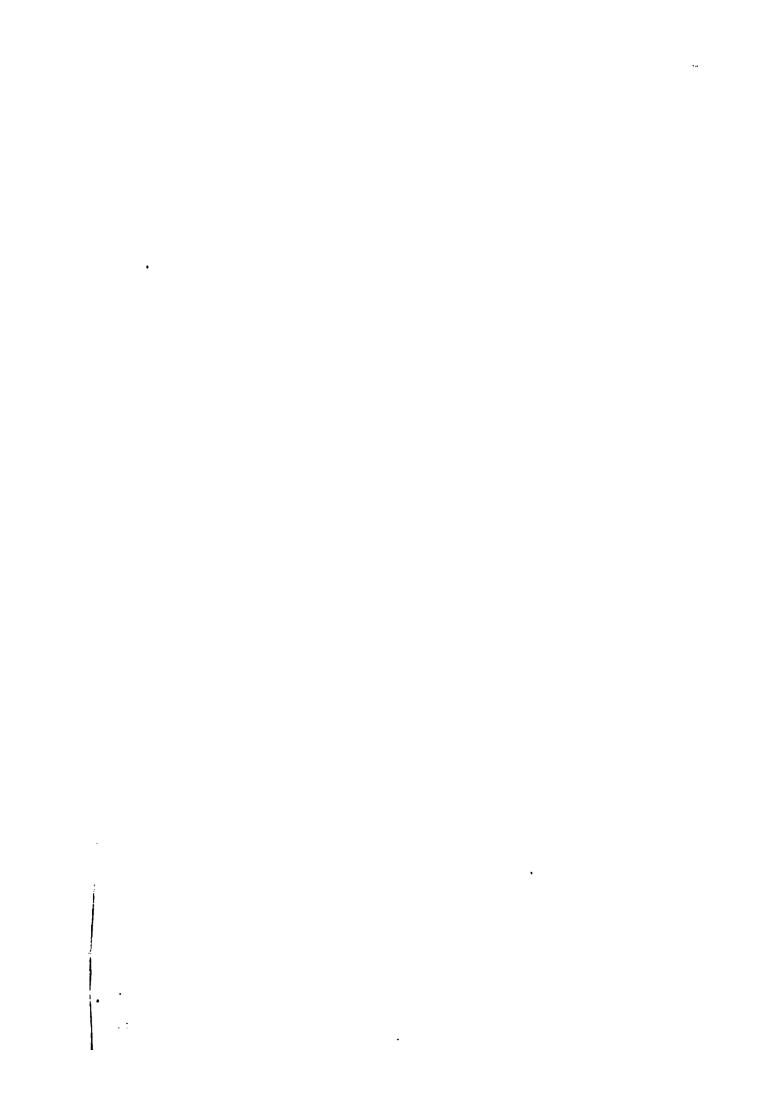


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CONTRIBUTIONS TO A HISTORY

OF THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES

or

DEVON.

н

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ETC. ETC.

PLYMOUTH:

W. BRENDON AND SON, 26, GEORGE STREET. 1878.

0-346,11



ERRATA.

Page 5, paragraph 6, last line, for "among' read in.

- 39, for Sir George Augustus "Heathfield" read Sir George Augustus
- 85, paragraph 123, line 12, for "Bishop" read Abbot.
- 105, ,,
- 113, ,, 4, for "Erne" read Erme.
 179, ,, 1, for "Churstowe" read Churchstowe. 123,
- 205, ,, 6, for "M" read B. ,, 141,
- " 142, line 5, for "hortis" read hostis.
- ,, 142, ,, 6, for "Trivarunt" read Triverunt.

NOTE.

THE following papers are reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association. Referring to an observation in paragraph 2, page 4, as I arranged my materials, I found it unnecessary to carry out my original intention of giving a concise history of each Abbey, as by so doing I should have been repeating to a great extent what is already in print. Buckland and Buckfast I have treated somewhat fully. What I have said of Newenham is only additional to the collections of Mr. Davidson, and the whole may be considered as supplementary to the works of Dugdale and Oliver, and may be of assistance to the author who at some future period undertakes to write a full history of these religious houses, the inmates of which did so much to make our county a good land—a land of wheat and of barley, of flocks and of herds.

16, LOCKYER STREET,

Рачмости.

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THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

INTRODUCTORY.

I. BUCKLAND.

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CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

1. We have in this county (for although Thorncombe was in 1842 made a part of Dorsetshire, I include Ford Abbey as belonging to Devon) examples both of the earliest and latest foundations of the Cistercian order of monks.

Always excepting the most valuable work of the late Dr. Oliver, little attention has been hitherto paid to the monastic institutions and ruins of the county. Perhaps this neglect has arisen from the unfortunate state of decay into which nearly all the buildings have fallen. Devonshire seems to have suffered more than any other part of England, and cannot be said to possess any monastic ruin of importance, and there is none perhaps except Dartington and Ford, in which the existing remains give any idea of its former architectural glories. And yet Devonshire possessed upwards of thirty religious houses, some of the first importance, and ranking among the noblest in England. The bare mention of the great Benedictine monasteries of Exeter and Tavistock, the Cluniac house at Barnstaple, the five abbeys of the Cistercians distributed over the county, and last, but by no means least, the Augustinian Priory of Plympton, to say nothing of the numerous smaller establishments of the preaching orders and friars, will show how much of interest there is in the investigation of the subject.

2. Unfortunately, the task is not easy; and to work out properly the history of even one of these, requires an amount of time which few are able, and still fewer willing, to devote. But even by a person whose time is much occupied, and with whom the labour is one of love, a something can be accomplished; and I think that a concise history of each house,

embracing all the known facts of interest connected with it, such as I am about to endeavour to give, will be of some little use. I propose to give a short history of each of the Cistercian abbeys from its foundation to its fall, to refer briefly to the various abbots, to enumerate the possessions of the monks, and their holders after the dissolution, and to describe from personal examination such of the buildings as remain. And without giving in every particular my authorities, I may say that I have consulted every author who has touched upon the subject, from the ponderous folios of Oliver and Dugdale and Polwhele, and the less unwieldy quartos of Pole, Prince, and Lysons, down to the more concise but not-to-be despised pages of the traveller's hand-book and the local guide, and even to the magazine article and the newspaper paragraph.

3. But before proceeding to the special subject of each abbey, it will be convenient to consider briefly, by way of introduction, the history of the order, the objects its members had in view in its formation, and their rule of life, and also to refer to the buildings, and to show how they were especially

constructed to meet the wants of the community.

4. As is well known to those who have looked into the history of the monastic orders, the Cistercian sprang in the eleventh century from the Benedictine order, and had its rise in an attempt to abridge the luxury and put an end to the

worldly spirit which then pervaded monastic life.

5. In 1098 a few monks of the Abbey of Molesme, in the diocese of Langres, took counsel, and resolved to endeavour to stem the tide, and leaving their own monastery, wandered forth under the leadership of their abbot Robert, and settled down in a desert spot about fifteen miles south of Dijon, and on St. Benedict's day laid the foundation of that famous order which in its day and generation exercised such an important influence throughout Europe, which sent forth so many men distinguished for their piety and their learning, which gave to the church many a pope and bishop, which in less than a century possessed nearly two thousand monasteries, each and for many a year the centre of a life of self-denial, piety, frugality, and industry, each spreading around it an atmosphere of well-directed labour, each exercising an influence felt, at least in England, perhaps even to the present day.

6. Although Alberic and Stephen Harding (the latter an Englishman, and one of the West Country, a native of Sherborne), who succeeded Robert in the government of the newly-established order, did much in laying down the lines

which were to be the rules for future guidance, neither were very successful in inducing others to follow their example in living a life of such austerity as they proposed. But Harding was comforted by the vision vouchsafed to him of a great multitude washing their white robes in a fountain, which he took to be an assurance that his labours would one day be rewarded. It was not until the great St. Bernard, who in 1113 with thirty companions had knocked at the gate and obtained admission to Citeaux, had joined the monks, that the order, in spite of the criticisms, the scoffs, and the jealousies of its brethren, began to grow in popular favour. From that time the vision of Stephen Harding began to be fulfilled, and soon the poor buildings of Cistercium were too small to accommodate those who applied for leave to enrol themselves among the ranks of the new brotherhood.

7. Before the Reformation it is estimated that the order possessed about 3500 houses, 109 of which were in England. The first founded in this country was that of Waverley, in Surrey, in 1129; and one of the earliest was that of Buckfast-

leigh, in this county.

8. What were the objects which these men set before them? What was it that gave them such a reputation? What was it that made men exclaim that the whole church was full of their high reputation and opinion of their sanctity as it were with the odour of some divine balsam, and there is no country or province wherein this vine loaded with blessings has not spread its branches?* An endeavour to answer these questions would be out of place here, as it would necessitate an investigation, not only into the causes which moved the founders of the order to separate themselves from their former associates in the religious life, but also to consider the history of the time, and the social and political state of the people in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Briefly, however, it would seem that the secret was in the unquestionable sincerity and honesty of purpose which characterized the order in its early days, in the selfsacrifice shown, and the labours to which the monks gave themselves up; in their appealing by their simple mode of life to the feelings of the lower classes, and in their avoidance of the ease and luxury which even then was too frequently a scandal and a blot on the religious life.

9. In the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, the lot of the Cistercian monk was a hard one. The rules drawn up by Harding in his Carta caritatis, the Charter of Love, were

* Cardinal de Vitry. Fox, p. 293.

strictly enforced, and it must have required no small confidence in his powers of endurance when the novice took the vows binding him for life to the austerities of the order. The monasteries were situated in such secluded spots as to render any intercourse with the outside world difficult. The food of the inmates was of the plainest kind, silence was rigidly enforced, communication was carried on within the walls mainly by signs, the fratry or day-room had no fireplace, and was exposed to the rigour of the weather, one end being left open to the air; and when the poor monk, after perchance his supper of fruit and herbs, sought his dormitory, the cold night air played about his hard couch, admitted by the slits in the long wall, unglazed and unshuttered, which served as windows. The stranger or wayfarer was welcomed and hospitably treated, but he was not allowed to enter the refectory or cloister. Luxury, ease, and the ordinary comforts of life were frowned upon, and for a long time banished. Labour and prayer, prayer and labour, alone occupied the thoughts of the Cistercian.

10. They were the farmers proper of the monastic orders. While other communities had their mills and granges mainly for their own use, and the use of those about them, the Cistercian made agriculture his business, and sent the products of his land forth for the use of the outer world. It is somewhat difficult to realize the scale on which farming was conducted on the estates of a great Cistercian abbey. I think our Devonshire houses were small in comparison with those in other parts of the country; but when we recollect that a Continental one had soon after its foundation 10,000 sheep, 1,000 goats, 2,000 pigs, 500 cows, 200 mares, and 100 horses, we can easily understand that extensive buildings were required, and a large staff necessary for the conduct of such a business. How then was the labour accomplished? Not by

the monks; for they were few in number.

11. In every Cistercian house were two classes-the monks proper and the conversi, the masters and the servants. Both classes took the vows; but the lives of the conversi were spent mainly in labour upon the farms and other menial work, performing such religious duties only as might be reasonably expected from lay folk, who had to obtain their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. They were the poorest of the poor, and often the vilest; and many sought the convent when no other door was open to them, and death stared them in the face. Taken in hand then by the monks, compelled to earn their bread, they soon became useful, and the outcast of society found in the Church a shelter denied him by the world. The number of monks proper was comparatively small; the conversi were numerous. At Clairvaux it seems that preparation was made for about 350; and at Fountains Mr. Sharpe calculated that 200 could be accommodated. Where were such numbers housed? Mr. Sharpe answers this question very satisfactorily, and to his recently-published books on the subject of Cistercian architecture I must refer all interested in the general subject. I will, however, briefly indicate the ordinary features of the arrangements of the

buildings

12. In the first place, the church was to be provided. This, according to the rules, was always to be in the form of a cross, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The choir, or more properly chancel, was of small dimensions; no Lady chapel; but chapels are frequently found in the transepts. The tower was low. There were to be no representations of the human figure. Stained glass was forbidden; pictures and organs were not allowed; but as time crept on these rules were neglected, and the Cistercian church in its architecture became less severe. It would seem that the rule was, that the church should be on the north, and the other buildings on the south; but we shall find that there were exceptions to this. Supposing ourselves leaving the church on the south side through the transept, we should have on the east the chapter-house, and on the west the east walk of the cloister, and beyond the fratry or day-room of the monks, over which would be their scriptorium and dormitory, connected by a flight of steps with the church. Turning to the west, we should enter the south walk of the cloister, and have on our left hand successively the kitchen, refectory, and offices, and following the same walk, leaving the western arcade on our right, we should enter that part of the building, the special home of the servants of the monastery, to which Mr. Sharpe has happily given the name of the Domus Conversorum. In the greater monasteries this was sometimes 300 feet long. Those who know Fountains will doubtless recollect the noble vaulted building which is foolishly called the cloister, measuring about this length. This is the Domus Conversorum, and over it was the dormitory of the conversi.

13. You will see from Mr. Sharpe's model plan, given in the first part of his work, that access was thus easily gained to the church by all. It was divided, probably by means of wooden partitions, for the use of, firstly, the monks, who took the east end; secondly, the conversi, who used the

aisles and the last bays of the nave; thirdly, the outsiders, the inhabitants of the adjoining villages and others, to whom was allotted the centre of the nave.

14. Hills and highlands were always avoided in the selection of a site for an abbey. The Cistercian's habitation was far from the haunts of men; in a valley, and as far as possible in the narrowest part of it, and close to a river, the settlement was made; and in such a situation in many a fertile spot throughout England the farmer-monk made his home. In five of such localities in our fair county, members of the order, at varying intervals, took up their abode. The earliest house was founded in 1137, only nine years after the first—that of Waverley, in Surrey—was planted in England; and the remaining four were established at different times—one in the twelfth, and the other three in the thirteenth century. While we can boast one of the first, we can also claim one of the latest in England. The one I am now about to speak of is the last founded.

15. The Abbey of Buckland was founded by Amicia, the mother of Isabella, wife of William de Fortze, Earl of Albemarle, a lady connected with both those great families which had shown such love for the Cistercian, which had done so much to extend his order, and which had endowed it with so many rich possessions. Baldwin Earl of Devon had founded Quarr, in the Isle of Wight; and William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, had founded the Abbeys of Meaux and Vallis Dei, both for the Cistercians, besides houses for other orders; and we may conjecture that it was the consideration of what had been done by her ancestors and the ancestors of her son-in-law, and the good results which were apparent from their benefactions, which induced Amicia, the widowed countess of Baldwin, seventh Earl of Devon, to provide another place of settlement for Cistercian brethren.

16. The monks having already houses in other parts of the county, and the south-west being unprovided, none being nearer than Buckfastleigh, Amicia resolved that her new colony should be planted amidst the family possessions on the banks of the Tavy. She therefore acquired, either by purchase or gift from her daughter Isabella, certain lands which were vested in her by deed, dated 1273, the King's confirmation of which is dated 1275; and in the eighth year of Edward I. (1280) she signed the foundation deed of Buckland Abbey, vesting in the monks and their successors the manors of Buckland, Bickleigh, and Walkhampton, with the advowsons thereof, and the hundred of Roborough, for

the use of the abbey dedicated in honour of God and the blessed Mary, mother of God, and the blessed Benedict. From 1273 to 1280 the pious Amicia was, we may conclude, busily preparing the site and buildings for the reception of

the monks and their servants.

17. The foundress did not go to Ford, as might have been expected, for men to fill the new house, but she asked the Abbot of Quarr, the house founded, as I have mentioned, by the restless Baldwin, the second earl, to send her some monks, and accordingly Robert the first abbot* and others were sent from the Isle of Wight to Buckland. As frequently happened, there was trouble to begin with. It was one of the rules of the order that there should be no interference with the parish priest, and that the houses should be under the jurisdiction of the bishop. But when the monks came to Buckland they seem to have broken both these rules; they began to celebrate divine offices without any consent or license of the bishop. The bishop of the diocese, the famous Walter Bronescombe, was not a prelate to view with indifference any encroachment upon the privileges of his see, or to permit any interference with, or contempt of, the spiritual jurisdiction rightly belonging to him, and when he heard that the newly-arrived monks had begun to exercise spiritual functions in the neighbourhood of their house, he quickly placed them under an interdict. We do not know the date of this, but, as we have seen, there were buildings used by or for the use of the monks before the charter of Amicia. The interdict is referred to in a deed of Bronescombe's, dated 27th May, 1280, in which he recites, that having been petitioned by the Queen Eleanor (who had doubtless been urged to take up the cause of the monks by Amicia), he thereby removed the interdict, and permitted them to celebrate divine service until the feast of Pentecost next following. In June, satisfied with the conduct of the new-comers, the bishop extended the time to Michaelmas; but on the following St. Mary Magdalene'sday (the day of his death, 22nd July, 1280) Bronescombe released the monks from all further supervision, and gave them permission to perform all divine offices for ever there-

18. As I said just now, the Foundation charter vesting the land in the abbey is dated 8th Edward I. It is interesting to notice how careful grantees of land in those days were to have their rights confirmed by all persons in whom there could be possibly any claim, or right of claim, therein. We con* Foundation Deed, Appendix C.

stantly find deed after deed professing to quit claim to land which we might have thought was effectually vested in the holder. Here, besides the deed of foundation from Amicia and the grant from her daughter, the wealthy and powerful Isabella de Fortibus, it was thought necessary also to obtain confirmation of the latter from the King, of whom the lands were to be held in capite. And later, in 1291, when it would appear that the Countess Amicia, "nobilis mulier mater nostra carissima domina Amicia," was dead, another confirmation was obtained from her daughter.* The deeds are very interesting, containing the names of places very familiar to us. The neighbourhood does not seem so utterly desolate and uncared-for as might have been supposed. We find mention of stone walls, boundaries, roads, paths, and houses. Soon after the foundation the title of the abbey to the hundred of Roborough was called in question, and the abbot was cited in the king's courts to show his authority in opposition to that of the crown; and although he produced the charters and confirmation by the king, as the hundred was not mentioned in the latter, judgment was given for the crown. But this difficulty must have been got rid of; for the abbey held the hundred down to the dissolution.

19. From the registers of the bishops of Exeter, so diligently searched by Dr. Oliver for the purposes of his *Monasticon*, from a few old deeds, and from leases granted by the various abbots, we gather some scanty knowledge of the history of the abbey. No Cartulary, or any other important record of the abbey, is to be found in any public office or library, or, as far as I can ascertain, in any private one.

20. In 1336 (11 Edward III.), not 1328, as stated by Dr. Oliver, the royal license was granted to the abbey and convent to crenellate the abbey. Mansum abbatics suce, Abbas et conventus de Buckelond. Perhaps the fear of the foreigner had something to do with this fortification. It was not long after this (1339), that the French landed and burnt a great part of Plymouth; and William, the then abbot, might have thought that the herds and well-stored barns of the monks would prove a source of temptation to the roving Breton, and needed protection, and the abbey was battlemented.

Appendix E.

† "Very few houses of any importance were built in the thirteenth, four-teenth, and fifteenth centuries without being fortified; and the law required a licence from the crown before any house was allowed to be fortified."—

Parker. The following is an extract from a licence to fortify (1482) given

21. The monks appear to have lived a quiet, unostentatious life-not greedy of wealth, or desirous of adding to their possessions, not quarrelling with their neighbours, as monks often did, and as landowners sometimes do even in our more enlightened times, but still occasionally involved in disputes with reference to their rights. Indeed, almost the first mention we have of the doings of the monks is to be found in the record of legal proceedings taken against them by a servant of the Abbot of Tavistock—his forester, one Thomas Gyreband-who complained, that having charge of the wood of Blakemoresham, and coming to a place in it called Ivyoak, he found Robert the Abbot of Buckland and others felling the wood and oaks there, and that on his attempting to prevent this, the abbot and the others with darts and hatchets assaulted and beat him, and with a bow and an arrow made of ash, headed with iron and steel, wounded him in the right arm, and afterward stole from him an outer garment. The Abbot and Convent of Buckland pleaded firstly their clergy, and denied the assault and robbery. Thomas got the worst of the affair; for he contradicted himself, and the abbot and his monks were acquitted, and Thomas committed to gaol for making a false accusation. And later in the pleadings we find the whole history of the affair. Blackmoresham wood was, I expect, on the opposite side of the Tavy, and belonged, as the forester said, to the Abbey of Tavistock, but the Cistercians had on the river a weir, and were obliged to keep it in order, and had a right to take from this place wood for its repair. Whilst obtaining wood, Thomas assaulted the defendants, and drew blood, and

by Mr. J. H. Parker: "Edward by the grace of God King of England & France and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that we considering the good & gracious services which our dearly beloved subject Edmund Bedingfeld Esqre, hath before these times rendered to us from day to day, and which he still continues inclined to render: of our special favours have granted and given license and by these presents do grant and give license, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lyeth, to the said Edmund, that he at his will and pleasure, build, make, and construct, with stone, lime & sand, towers and walls in and about his manour of Oxburgh in the County of Norfolk, and that manour with such towers and walls to inclose, and those towers and walls to embattle, kernel and machecollate: and that manour so inclosed, and those walls and towers aforesaid so embattled, kernell'd, and machicollated, built and constructed, to hold for himself and his heirs for ever, without perturbation, impeachment, molestation, impediment, or hindrance from us or our heirs or others whomsoever. And besides, of our abundant grace, we pardon, remit, and release to the aforesaid Edmund, all transgressions, offences, misprisions, and contempts, by him the said Edmund before these times, however done or perpetrated, on account of his enclosing such walls and towers, embattled, kernelled, machecollated, and built as aforesaid, in and upon his said manour," &c. &c.

in self-defence one of the Buckland men shot Thomas with an arrow in the arm, whereupon he fled, leaving his coat, bow, and hatchet, which William le Pye and another carried away, not as a robbery, but because they were left there. And the jury found that the defendants were rightly in the wood and not trespassers, and they were acquitted.*

22. In 1448 the monks considered themselves aggrieved for that the Lord of the Manor of Stonehouse, James Derneford, had, in defiance of the rights of the abbot and monks as lords of the hundred of Roborough, set up at Stonehouse a pillory and tumbrel, and had held a court of frank-pledge there. This was a usurpation, and gave rise to much trouble and unpleasantness. The monks would not allow James Derneford to use these marks of authority, and he would not admit that he was wrong, or remove them. At last, as recited in the award, the whole matter was referred, by the mediation of friends, to the decision of William Hylle, the Prior of Plympton, and James Chudlegh, Esq. The award was in favour of the abbey; and besides removing the pillory and tumbrel, James Derneford had to pay £20, as a fine for his encroachment.

23. Thirty years later we find the monks defendants in a case, which was apparently brought against them, on behalf of the Crown, for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of the Duchy of Cornwall in the Forest of the Dartmoors. The Abbot, Thomas Oliver, was cited to appear at Lydford, for that he did on the fourth day of October (18 Edward IV.), 1478, intrude and make claim upon land in Dartmoor within the bounds and marks of the forest, and was found culpable; and the jury also found that all the lands within the precincts, marks, and bounds of Dartmoor were of the ancient demesnes of the said prince, and were called the Fenfield and Common of Devonshire; and that all waives, strays, escheats, and presentments of assaults and bloodshed, plaints, writs of right according to the custom of the manor of Lydford and assizes of land, were appropriate to the court of Lydford. As doth appear, says Westcote, by ancient record remaining in the castle of Lydford. §

24. The agreement in the muniment-room at Powderham, which has been quoted by Oliver, proves how much the later Cistercians had departed from the strictness of the early

§ Westcote's Devon, p. 85. || Oliver's Monasticon, p. 381.

^{*} Oliver, p. 385. † See Appendix F. † The forest of Dartmoor was permanently attached to the Duchy of Cornwal in 1337.

rules of their order. It is dated 28th May, 1522, and is made between Abbot Whyte and Robert Derkeham, and shows how Robert, in return for assisting daily in the choir and teaching four boys of the convent, and also teaching the boys and any monks who might wish to learn music and the organ, was to be paid an annuity of £2 13s. 4d., to be provided with a decent table, to have a furnished room over the west gate of the monastery, and a gown of the value of 12s. every year; to have the reversion of a tenement at Milton, and until it fell in, feeding for two cows, and a garden, he paying half the rent. One would have thought that this was very fair pay as times went for Robert's work; but his room over the west gate was cold and dreary in the winter, so he had also five ounces of bread, a quart of beer, and a wax candle every night throughout the year, and thirty horse-loads of faggots. With these and his books and organ he ought to have made himself tolerably comfortable. He apparently appreciated them, and continued in their enjoyment for some time, for he was alive at the dissolution, and the grant was allowed by the Augmentation Office, 18th December,

25. The list of the abbots is incomplete; the following account contains all that I can glean with reference to them.

The names of the first and second abbots are somewhat uncertain; from Robert being mentioned in the Foundation charter, and as the abbot complained of in the proceedings by the forester Thomas Gyreband, it may be concluded that he was the first abbot, and, if so, it may be taken for granted that the second was William, who is mentioned in a grant, 17 Edward I., 1288, by Margaret de Ripariis, the widow of Baldwin, fifth of that name and eighth Earl of Devon, the only son of Amicia, the foundress, by which deed she released to William the Abbot of Bocland and his convent her claim of dower in the churches of Bocland and Walkhampton, in consideration of an annuity of £8 paid to her clerk William de Brenton, for which in default of due payment the sheriff was to levy by writ of fieri facias on the goods of the abbey.* Bishops Quivell and Bitton confirmed the grant of Buckland Church to the Abbey.

Galfridus was the next abbot. During the time of his rule there were many disputes as to the injury done to the property of the Abbey by the working of the silver mines in the neighbourhood. The complaints of the monks and the proceedings thereupon are to be found in the Rolls of

* Archæol. Journal, vol. v. p. 58.

Parliament.* Thomas Bitton, the Bishop of Exeter, in an instrument dated 1305, appropriated the church of Walkhampton to the use of the monks who were its patrons, and it recites the enormous devastation done to the woods and lands of the abbey by the working of the silver mines by the crown in and around them. The late Sir E. Smirke supposed these to be the silver mines of Beer, which were about this time worked with success, but as I do not find that the abbey ever had any property on the western side of the Tavy, it is rather difficult to see how their lands could be injured, and I think there may be some mistake in the identification.

Thomas was abbot as early as 1311, and in 1316 we find that he and the prior of Plympton entered into an arrangement (upon the intervention of the Bishop, Walter Stapeldon, with reference to suit and service of the latter at the hundred court of Roborough in respect of the lands of the priory in Old Blakeston, which was situate within the hundred, and it was agreed that the attendance should thenceforth be limited to three courts a year instead of, as I suppose,

four, as theretofore.

The fifth abbot was a second William; he was party to an agreement with Ralph de Bellworthy, also with reference to suit and service at the hundred court of Roborough. He was succeeded by Thomas Wappelegh, John Bryton, and Walter, successively abbots in 1356, 1385, and 1392.

In 1418-19 we find, from a lease granted to William Pomeroy and his wife and daughter at Buttyckyswordy, in the manor of Walkhampton, for 65 years, that John was prior. In May, 1442, William Rolff, who had the protracted litigation with James Derneford, of Stonehouse, succeeded. Of the abbots following him we know little. John Spore succeeded Rolff, 28th September, 1449, and John Hylle, October 21st, 1454. Thomas Olyver became abbot 20th March, 1463, and it was against him that the proceedings at Lydford were taken for the monks' trespass upon Dartmoor forest, and during the long time that he was head of the monastery, we find him granting many leases of land for terms of years determinable on lives. He espoused the cause of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and was proscribed by Richard, but lived to see the success of the former, and continued abbot of Buckland for several years after his accession. John Brundon, the next, was abbot for a short time only. Thomas Whyte succeeded, and was abbot before 1511 and after 1527. It was with him that Robert

^{*} Rot. Parliam; see also Oliver's Monasticon, p. 385.

Derkeham, the organist, entered into the agreement I have referred to.

The sixteenth and last abbot was John Toker, or Tucker, a member of a Devonshire family and brother to Robert Tucker, alderman, and afterwards, in 1543, Mayor of Exeter, who, Prince says, in his memoir of his grandson William Tucker, Dean of Lichfield, "with great honour discharged the office."* The family was settled at Moretonhampstead. The later pedigree will be found in the Visitation of 1620. He was blessed by the bishop as abbot of Buckland, 7th June, 1528, and just ten years afterwards he surrendered the house and its belongings to the king. During the twelve months, immediately before the surrender, he had granted leases (no doubt for a consideration) of the rectorial tithes of the parish church of Buckland, and of Walkhampton, Bickleigh, and Sheepstor, and also of Bampton, to his brother Robert and his

nephews William and Hugh Tucker.

26. At the dissolution there were twelve monks in the house, to all of whom pensions were granted. No complaint was made as to their conduct; no breath of scandal or word of reproach rested on this or any of the Cistercian houses; or indeed, as far as I know, and judging from the pension lists, on any of the religious houses in the west country. Thus, after only about two centuries and a half, the land dedicated to God, and set apart for pious uses by Amicia, was snatched from its holders, who had so well discharged the trust committed to them, by a tyrannical king and his rapacious courtiers, aided by a compliant and time-serving parliament. With miserable pittances the monks were sent forth into a world to which they were unaccustomed, while the buildings which had been handed down to them, some of which they had erected, and the lands they and their predecessors had tilled and improved, were given to those who had no love for the monk, who had thus toiled for the stranger who now entered into his labours; while, worst of all, the church was gutted and ruthlessly converted into a dwelling-place for the usurper. Whatever opinions may be held as to the expediency of the existence of monasteries, it is impossible to look impartially into the history of their dissolution without coming to the conclusion that a grievous wrong was done to the people of England, and an injury inflicted upon the commonwealth, from which perhaps it has not yet recovered. This is not the place to enter upon a defence, and I do not now wish to attempt to extenuate, or to say anything upon the religious · Prince's Worthics, ed. 1810, p. 735.

bearings of the subject, but the fact remains, that while before the dissolution these houses were sources of immense good, mingled perhaps with some things that were undesirable, on their extinction, their belongings were squandered, and no effort made to use them for the benefit of the people who had so largely profited by them in former days. It is very evident that in such an establishment as that of Buckland, where there was no grasping after an accumulation of wealth, no endeavour to extend the possessions of the house, that the labours of these monks must have been productive of great good to the locality, and its loss severely felt by the lower and middle classes of the neighbourhood.

27. The revenues of the abbey were at this time £241 17s. 91d. per annum, and it was easy to pay out of them, or out of the proceeds arising from the sale of the plunder, the pensions granted to Tucker, the last abbot, and his monks. The abbot had £60 per annum; and the monks various sums, beginning with Thomas Maynard, who received £5 6s. 8d., down to John Jordan, who had only £3 6s. 8d. a year.

28. What then were the possessions of the abbey at the time of the dissolution? I have said that the monks were not avaricious. From the foundation charter, and the grants and confirmations, we know that it was originally endowed with the manors of Buckland, Bickleigh, Walkhampton, and Collumpton, and the hundred of Roborough, with the advowsons of Buckland, Bickleigh, and Walkhampton, and much later, in exchange for a part of the hundred of Roborough, given up to the Corporation of Plymouth in 1464, the church of Bampton. We find from the Valor Ecclesiasticus that at the end of the two hundred and sixty years of its existence the abbey possessed very little more than is mentioned in the original grants, the additions consisting only of a house in Exeter, doubtless for the use of the abbots on their visits to the bishop, worth £1 6s. 8d. per annum, and a tenement in Saltash worth 8s. per annum. How these were obtained we do not know.

29. Before going further, I may refer very briefly to the seals of the abbey. One, apparently the earliest, is from an impression attached to a deed dated 1310, in which we see in the centre, under a canopy, the Blessed Virgin and Child, and below is a shield with what appears to be a lion rampant, probably representing the arms of the Redvers, Earls of Devon. Between the shield and the canopy the word "Amicia" appears. There is around the margin the legend "SIGILLYM

ECCLESIE LOCI S'CI BENEDICTI DE BOCLAN."

Another, of about the same date, is said to be a counter or private seal of the abbot; but I am inclined to think that it does not belong to Buckland, at least I can find no abbot who was named Stephen, which word appears in the legend. The seal is from an impression in the British Museum.

Another, mentioned by Dr. Oliver, very similar to the last mentioned, has a figure of St. Benedict holding the crozier or pastoral staff in his right hand, and a book in his left. In the centre, between the figure, is the name Ami-cia divided. The

legend is "★ S. ABBATIE BOCLAND SANCTI BENEDICTI."

A fourth has a right hand grasping a pastoral staff, from which is suspended an olive-branch. The staff passes through the letter A. The legend is "A S. COMMUNE ABBIS ET COVENT' S'CI BENEDICTI." This last seal is very similar to that used by St. Bernard himself soon after the establishment of Clairvaux in 1115,* and probably this device was used by many houses.

The arms borne by the abbey were, quarterly, argent and

gules, a crozier, in bend or.

28. After the monks came George Pollard, of London, for whom the former were ousted from their valley home. The lands, church, conventual and domestic buildings, were then intact, and were granted to him the year after the surrender, 14th December, 1539, for a term of 21 years, at a rent of £23 3s. 5d., reserving to the king and his successors all great timbers, as well as all trees and wood in and upon

the premises being or growing.

29. From the next document it would seem (although it is not so recited) that George Pollard must have disposed of his interest under the royal lease, for we find that May 26th, 1541, the king granted, in consideration of the good, true, and faithful service which his well-beloved servant, Richard Greynfeld (or, as we are accustomed to call him, Grenville), of Bideford, knight, heretofore done to us, as for the sum of £233 3s. 4d. paid by the said Richard Greynfeld, the reversion of the site of the monastery, houses, buildings, barns, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, and also all the church, belfry, and burial ground, and all houses, buildings, barns, dove-houses, orchards, gardens, pools, vivaries, land and soil, as well within as close and near to the site, sept, circuit, and precinct of the late monastery, as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as the last abbot and late convent held or enjoyed the same, paying £2 6s. 41d. yearly. And thus a descendant of the Sir Richard Grenville, who in his

^{*} See Archaol. Journal, vol. xiv. p. 15.

devotion in 1134 had founded and erected the Cistercian monastery of Neath, in Glamorganshire, became a participator

in the spoil of another house of the same order.

30. I may mention here that it is said that the bells in the tower of the abbey were given to the church of Egg Buckland. I do not know how this could happen, as there was no connection between the abbey and this church. In the tower at Egg Buckland there are at present three bells, one an ancient one, with the inscription, " A core mea viva verillo cunta uoriba;" but this might have come from any place. The two others are dated respectively 1682 and 1768, but may have been recast from older bells, as there were three bells at Egg Buckland in 1553 mentioned in the inventory of church goods of Edward VI.*

31. The Grenvilles did not long continue the owners of Buckland Abbey. In 1580 the abbey site, house and lands, were sold by Sir Richard and Lady Mary Grenville, after obtaining the royal license to alienate them, in December, 1580, to John Hele and Christopher Harris for £3,400; and nine months later these conveyed the property to Sir Francis

Drake, whose descendants still retain them.+

32. The manor and lands of Collumpton were sold to Sir George St. Leger, whose son sold them to Thomas Risdon, by whom they were divided up and disposed of to tenants and others. The manor went to the Hillersdens, and from them to the Sweets.

33. Bickleigh and Walkhampton, and the lands of Hele and Rynmore, and those in Shaugh and Sheepstor, were purchased by John Slanning, September 24th, 1546, through whose descendants, by the marriage of daughters, they passed to the Heywoods, and from them, by purchase, to Sir Manasseh Massey Lopes, and are now held by his grandson Sir Massey

Lopes.

34. The manor of Buckland, with the advowson of the church, was sold, 12th April, 1546, to a London haberdasher, Richard Crymes and his wife, for £1,451. Their descendants continued in the neighbourhood for some time, and intermarried with the Coplestones, Prideauxes, Drakes, Glanvilles, and other Devonshire families. About 1620, on, I suppose, the death of William Crymes, large portions of the property were sold, long leases being granted; but the manor was retained for some years later. In 1660, however, this was also disposed of to the Slannings, and from them, on the

^{*} Exch. Queen's Rem., T. G. 6211 N. .

marriage of daughters, it descended to the Heywoods in the same way as the Bickleigh and Walkhampton properties, and like them is now held by Sir Massey Lopes. The patronage of the vicarage was held by the Crymes family until a comparatively late period. It now belongs to the Hayne family.

35. Where the houses in Saltash and Exeter were situated I cannot ascertain, nor how or to whom they were disposed

of.

36. In conclusion I have to describe the remains of the Abbey buildings as they now exist, but I must first observe that I cannot vouch for the absolute correctness of every statement I may make, inasmuch as the alterations, removals, and additions have been so extensive as to prevent absolute certainty of identification. Although I suspect that Sir Richard Grenville destroyed the greater part of the buildings, reserving only such as were useful for the purposes of his new house, yet much was left, portions of which appear to have been

removed in recent years.

37. The earliest drawing that I can find,-although it is very rough, is interesting and suggestive, and to some extent valuable,-is in the ancient map of the Forest of Dartmoor, brought under the notice of our society at the last Exeter meeting by Mr. C. Spence Bate. In that map the Abbey Church of Buckland is represented much as we should have expected to find it-a long church with choir, nave, and central tower. It is always pleasant to overthrow the theory of another, and I am able to do so with respect to Mr. Bate's theory, that the map is of the date 1240 or thereabout. But at this time the Abbey Church could not have been there, for the Abbey was not founded or thought of for nearly forty years after. I think that the map is two centuries later than the date Mr. Bate assigns to it. You will notice the long cruciform building with low central tower,* no aisles, and south transept. The chancel longer than the nave is, I believe, the draughtsman's error, for the choir was always short, and there was no lady chapel, the whole church being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. If there were aisles, I think they would have been shown, as the drawing is the largest of any on the map, and in the representations of much smaller churches, aisles are distinctly to be seen. The lines indicating buildings beyond, do not, I am of opinion, represent the parish church of Buckland Monachorum. but the Abbey buildings, and if so, here again the substantial

[&]quot; * Turres lapidæ ad campanas non fiant, nec ligneæ altitudinis immoderatæ, quæ ordinis dedeceant simplicitatem." — Nom. Cist.

accuracy of the map is proved. One thing in the drawing I do not understand, the door-way shown in the transept. As a general rule the conventual buildings of the Cistercians were on the south side of the church, but occasionally, when the nature of the ground prevented their being so placed, we find the buildings on the north, and so it was at Buckland. The Cistercians, and indeed nearly all monks, loved the valleys, and they preferred shelter to the lex non scripta of the order. Here, on the south side of the church, the ground rises somewhat suddenly, and without a good deal of excavation sites for the buildings could not have been obtained. To the north, therefore, the monks went, and I think we may conclude that the chapter-house, the refectory, and the bulk of the buildings were on the north side of the cloister.

Leland only just refers to the Abbey, and no further information is attainable with reference to the buildings until we come to Buck's view, published in 1734, in which, although as to the surrounding scenery, and also in the drawing of some portions of the remains, there is a considerable amount of romance, it shows, that various alterations have been made, and some buildings altogether removed. Nearly fifty years later we have a plan of the house and its surroundings, to which the same remarks apply, many erections being there shown which cannot now be found. None of these help us in fixing the site of the conventual buildings; nor will the three important buildings still remaining, to a great extent intact—the church, the porter's lodge (after which I put a query), or the barn—render us much assistance.

38. On visiting the house (for Abbey now is a misnomer), after passing down one of the noble avenues leading thereto, and resting on the high ground to the north to admire the magnificent view of the country, on the banks of the Tamar and Tavy, stretching far away towards the sea, we shall find ourselves in a narrow valley shut in on the north, south, and east, with the ground gently sloping towards the west, until the little stream we cannot fail to notice falls into the river some short distance below. A spot more suitable for the Cistercian could not be found. Far from the busy town and haunts of men, and yet sufficiently near for the sale of wool, and for disposing of the produce of their farms, the monks settled down to their varied tasks, and praying and labouring, quickly made their little valley fertile, and caused it to become the centre of a new life.

39. Before the monks from Quarr could take possession, it was necessary that a church, or at least an oratory, for wor-

ship should be provided, with a refectory and dormitory for the monks, a guest-room for strangers, and a porter's lodge. With these the little community started; and soon the more stately church began to rise, with the domestic and farm buildings, the fratry, the scriptorium, the long building for the conversi, with sleeping-rooms above, and the great barn. The little stream was diverted into various channels, and used in different ways. One channel was the common sewer of the monastery, another, carefully banked and tended, led to the fish-ponds, important sources of supply in a Cistercian house. And so the Abbey of Buckland grew, and with their home barton of nearly 800 acres, besides a large extent of moorland and pasture, with outlying farms, the little band had soon work enough to occupy their time and thoughts. And so they worked until the crash came, and they were sent forth to live as best they might on the pensions allowed

40. There has been found on the south side some little building rubbish, but there is nothing to lead us to suppose that there was anything of consequence on this side. The cloister was probably on the north-east. Just inside the gate of the garden is an old wall, shown in Buck's view, running almost from north to south. At the extreme south end on the western side is a recess with a stone seat, and this wall may be the eastern wall of the cloister. West of this is a building, which I think may be the porter's lodge, and perhaps a part of the entrance gate. It is now used with the stables. The window in front is really a blocked-up door-way, opening into a little hall or porch, lighted with a window on the north. Below is a cellar, with a window west, and opposite the window an entrance (now blocked up) to some place beyond. Over the little hall is a small room, reached by a newel staircase in the turret, and over this a platform. The platform on the top of the turret is reached by the continuation of the staircase. The whole appears to be late fourteenth century work; but in the arch in the cellar, and in the archway of the entrance, from what I have called the little hall, to the building beyond, whatever it might have been, the character of the earlier work in the church is imitated. This building is always called the bell turret, which it certainly never was. It is shown in Buck's view, and on the plan of 1769, but then apparently connected with the church.

41. Opposite this building, on the last-mentioned plan, are shown various erections not now to be found, but probably represented by a group of buildings which either formed

part of the monastery, or which were constructed with the old materials; more especially a large door-way facing west may be mentioned, and traces of other buildings extending upwards towards the north may be seen. Nothing certain is known as to the situation of the churchyard, or of any of the important buildings; but I have no doubt that the foundations of the latter are below the surface, and if excavation was permitted, considerable information with reference to many important matters, of which we are now entirely ignorant, might be obtained.

42. The orchards, now as formerly, are on the north side, west of the monastery, with a south aspect. The remains of three fish-ponds are easily made out, portions of the banks and traps remaining. The grand barn, upwards of 100 feet in length, with its fine door-way, remains externally much as the monks left it. Useful to their successors, the barn was spared the destruction and mutilation suffered by its neighbours.

43. The noble yews and cedars will not fail to attract the notice of the visitor as he approaches the house, otherwise the church, which we now come to. I think we may safely conclude that the present walls are those of the original church, and we have a plan at once simple and unusual,* consisting, as I have mentioned, of chancel, nave, and south transept. The present building is about 130 feet long and 33 broad. The chancel is 24 feet long. The breadth of the transept is 24 feet, and the depth from north to south probably the same, consisting of two bays, the column dividing them still remaining on the east side. The south wall of the transept is gone, and the bay of the tower leading into it is walled up. The capitals of the columns at the junction of the tower and transept are clearly distinguishable, as well as the corbels, drawings of which I have here. These are very interesting, and if they are, as I believe them to be, Early English, Mr. Sharpe tells me that they are the earliest known in Cistercian architecture.

44. Built into a wall over a door-way in the grounds is a large boss of great interest, from which shafts are seen spreading off, and which has evidently been the centre of a groined ceiling. When I first saw it I thought it was a mitred head, but it is clearly the head of a female. The upper pointed part is the head-dress, and below is a coronet, and whether the work is early or late, I have little doubt but that it is intended to represent the features of the

^{*} The plan of Grey Abbey, County Down, Ireland, is similar.

foundress of the abbey, the widowed Countess Amicia. From what part of the abbey it came it is impossible to say, and it is equally impossible to assign a reason for its preservation.

45. On entering the house we shall find that it has been divided into a series of floors, and although somewhat intricate in its arrangements, it makes a very commodious and comfortable residence. It has, however, been so interfered with and so covered with plaster and battened throughout, that an investigation of architectural details is difficult, and in many places impossible. The string course on either side of the nave can be traced here and there from end to end as far as the tower. The tower appears to be perfect. It has been divided into floors. In the second from the top the great arches over the crossing can be traced. On the south and west these are perfect, the latter especially so, the whole of the stonework being uncovered and as sharp as when the workmen left it five hundred years ago. The southern arch is partly built into and plastered, but no doubt perfect. The eastern one is entirely covered up; but I think it is of a different character, being one of construction only, and not of ornament as well. The northern archway is formed of rubble masonry, and is of a different pitch, and I believe that there was a window here. The springers of the vaulting shafts remain, but I am inclined to think that the stone vaulting was never completed. Below the eastern arch we find north and south, parts of the columns, with their capitals, at the commencement of the chancel. The chancel arch was much lower than those of the nave and transept, but of the same character; and there seems to have been another arch of a similar size on the north side of the choir. On the north side of the nave is a very curious and beautifully vaulted little chamber, apparently opening from the tower, and with openings also on the east and west, with a window on the north. I think this must have been a porch or passage leading into the cloister, or in connection with the monks' dormitory, affording from thence easy access to the church. The church is not truly oriented, being situated E.N.E. The Cistercians do not seem to have been particular as to this matter. I have only briefly mentioned these points in connection with the ancient buildings in order to draw attention to them, and in the hope that some one more skilled in working out the details of ancient buildings may take up the subject and give us a full architectural history of the Abbey Church of Buckland.

46. Pass we now to the more modern house into which the

Cistercian Church was converted. The hall is a fine room. decorated with panels and Jacobean carvings in oak, said to have been brought from the manor-houses of Callisham and Durance, in the parish of Meavy, by the Drakes. Some of the figures are beautifully carved, but unfortunately the whole has been painted over. Over the chimney-piece is the date MCCCCCLXXVI. Assuming this date to be genuine, and as it is in plaster and corresponds with the rest of the plasterwork of the hall, I think there is no reason to doubt it, it shows that the conversion was accomplished during the ownership of the Grenvilles, and thus Risdon's statement that Sir Richard Grenville built a fair new house, which certainly he did not, is explained. There is no doubt, I think, that he destroyed the greater part of the monastic buildings, completed the house, and laid out the surrounding land in pleasure-grounds and gardens.

47. Sir Francis Drake has left no traces of his possession of the abbey, but the old bowling-green is shown on the map of 1769. In the staircase is a portrait of Don Pedro de Valdez, one of the vice-admirals of the Spanish Armada, who was taken prisoner by Drake, and kept by him at Buckland Abbey until his friends had paid the round sum which Drake doubtless required as his ransom; although, as Speed says, "Sir Francis his souldiers had well paid themselves with the spoile of the shippe, wherein were 55,000 ducats in gold, which they shared merrily among them."* The rest of the officers and men were detained in Plymouth for eighteen mouths until the ransoms arrived, and no doubt the Don spent the same length of time with his captor. His portrait shows him to have been every inch a Spanish cavalier-a noble figure, with handsome features, presenting a strange contrast to the portrait of Drake, whose appearance is the direct opposite in every

48. In one of the floors of the tower, the second, is a mantel-piece with the shield, crest, and motto of Sir Francis in plaster. On the left side or flank is a shield bearing the ancient arms of the Drakes-a wyvern displayed, quartered with the new grant of a fess-wavy between two polar stars. Below is the date 1655 and the letters R. N. Sir Francis Drake, the second baronet, the great nephew of the Sir Francis, whose portrait is also at Buckland Abbey, was at this time in possession of the estates, but I cannot explain

Barrow's Life of Drake, p. 131. The ship was the St. Francis, a galleon of 50 guns, and with a crew of 500 men. See English Mercurie, No. 50, July 23rd, 1588.

the meaning of the letters R. N. On the right flank of the chimney-piece are two shields, the first apparently a bird naiant, and the second three mullets within as many in crescents 2 and 1, with an acorn as a crest. Dr. Drake has suggested to me that the former may be a canting coat—a duck or drake swimming upon water. The second shield is that of Gregorie,* of Plympton St. Mary. Elizabeth Gregorie married first John Elford, of Sheepstor, and secondly Thomas Drake, the brother and heir of Sir Francis.

49. As every guide-book says, relics of the great navigator (these words seem indispensable) are to be found at the abbey. His drum (really there are two), and his Bible, sword, and shield, the two latter, most unlike what he would probably have used, are to be seen. In the dining-room is the wellknown portrait of Sir Francis, and in the staircase, besides those of Don Pedro de Valdez and the second baronet, are two other family portraits, and a painting, apparently an allegorical subject, supposed to refer to some incident in the history of the Drake family. The other portraits are those of Charles II. in armour, and his queen, and Nell Gwynne.

50. The translations in the Appendix of some of the documents relating to the abbey will be found of interest. The names of places have not much changed, and the boundaries of the properties can be approximately ascertained.

DOCUMENTS.

The following documents relating to Buckland Abbey will be found as under :-

Carta Regis Edwardi Primi. (Called "Edwardi Secundi" in Dugdale.)-Ibid; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 714; Oliver, p. 384.

Carta fundationis per Amiciam Comitissam Devoniæ. Cart. 8 Ed. I. n. 85.—Dugdale, vol. v. p. 712; Oliver, p. 382; trans. App. (C).

Carta Amiciæ Comitissæ Devoniæ, &c.—Ibid; Dugdale, vol. v.

p. 714; Oliver, p. 384.

Carta Walteri Exon Episcopi.—Reg. Exon. Epis., f. 96; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 713; Oliver, p. 383; Oliver, Hist. Col., p. 71.
Carta alia Walteri Episcopi.—Reg. Bronesc., f. 97; Dugdale,

vol. v. p. 713; Oliver, p. 383; Oliver, *Hist. Col.*, p. 72.

Carta Isabellæ de Fortibus Comitissæ Albemarlæ.—Pat 9, Hen. IV. p. ii. m. 18; Dugdale, vol. v. p. 713; Oliver, p. 383.

De Libertatibus Abbatis de Bocland.—Oliver, p. 384.

[·] Az. within three in crescents or, as many mullets ar.

De Damno facto abbati de Bocland per minerarios et custodes

mineræ regis.—Oliver, p. 385.

Compositio inter abbatem et conventu de Bocland et abbatem et conventu de Ford de secta hominem de Tale ad hundredum de Harige.—Oliver, p. 385.

Indulgentia pro adjuvantibus ad fabricum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis

Exoniæ consummandum.—Oliver, p. 386.

Taxatio et ordinatio vicariæ de Walkhampton.—Oliver, p. 386. Conventio inter abbatem de Buclond et quendam Belworthi pro sectâ ad hundredum de Rowborough.-Oliver, p. 386.

Ordinatio vicariæ de Bickleigh et visitatio ibidem.-Oliver,

Appropriatio ecclesiæ parochialis de Baunton, taxatio vicariæ ibidem, et diversæ facultates factæ et concessæ per literas papales. -Oliver, p. 388.

B.

CONFIRMATION BY THE KING OF THE GIFT TO AMICIA.

Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine. To all to whom this writing shall come, greeting. Know ye that we have conceded and confirmed to Amicia, Countess of Devon, the manor of Buckland, with the hamlets of Columpton, Walkhampton, and Bickeley, together with all and singular their appurtenances wheresoever situate; To have and to hold to the same Amicia, according to the form and tenor of the deeds which she had from the gift of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, her daughter; And if it shall happen that the said Amicia should wish to give and to assign the said manor and hamlets with all their appurtenances whatsoever to religious men, and with them to found a new religious house, know ye that we for ourselves and for our heirs, will consider and accept that gift as acceptable, provided that the said house, after the decease of the said Amicia, shall be held of us and our heirs in capite. And we faithfully promise to confirm it, when founded or appointed, in pure and perpetual alms. In witness, &c. Witness myself at Odiham, 8th day of August, in the 4th year of our reign.

THE DEED OF FOUNDATION.

In the name of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Amen, and by the favour of the most Blessed Virgin Mary and of the Blessed Benedict, we, Amicia Countess of Devon and Lady of the

Isle, trusting in the goodness of the Supreme Maker of all good things, who disposes the wills of both men and women at his pleasure, and faithfully directs them though unseen, and sustains our hope by the revelation of His mind if we offer anything in perpetual memory to the honour of His name; We found the Abbey, which we desire should be called or entitled St. Benedicts of Buckland, which is in our manor of Buckland, for the perpetual maintenance of abbots and monks of St. Benedict of the Cistercian order there to dwell, for the health of the souls of the Lord Henry, formerly King of England, the noble Queen Dame Eleanor his wife, and their children, of the Lord Edward, our illustrious King of England, the son of the same Henry, the noble Queen Dame Eleanor his wife, and the children of the same, and for the health of the souls of the Lord Gilbert of Clare, formerly Count of Gloucester and Hertford, our father, and the Countess Isabella, our mother, and the souls of Baldwin, Earl of Devon, our husband, and Isabella our daughter, Countess of Devon and Albemarle, and Margaret, our daughter, nun of Lacock, and for the souls of all our ancestors and descendants, and of all to whom we are bound for any kindness, we set apart, and give, concede, and have assigned as an abode and abbey for the aforesaid abbots and monks, and we decree that abbots and monks of the aforesaid order shall dwell for ever in the same abbey. And to this abbey, to Brother Robert, the abbot, and for the support of the monks dwelling in the same house, which have been bought by us from Quarr Abbey, and to their successors, for ever in honour of God and of the most Blessed Mary, Mother of God, and the Blessed Benedict; we give and we grant the same our manor of Bocland, and our manors of Columpton, Bykeley, and Walkampton, with the advowsons of the churches, and with the hundred of Rugheberewe, with all service, as well of free-tenants, villiens, as of others belonging to the said hundred, with all their appurtenances, as in demesnes and seigniories, military service, services of freed men, villeins and villanages, with their chattels suits. reliefs, aids, rents, heriots, heirships, escheats, aids of every kind, meadows, pasturages, pastures, ways, paths, woods, arable land, mills, waters, fisheries, moors, heaths, turbaries, together with all liberties and free customs acquired by us for the same abbey, with all other appurtenances, named and not named, which belong to the said manors and hundred, or which can in any way belong by whatever name they may be known, without any reservation by us, or by our heirs, and

we have confirmed the same by this present charter to the said abbot and convent and their successors, to be held in free and full alms for ever, freely, quietly, well and peaceably for ever, without any contradiction or impediment by us or our heirs.

And we, the said Amicia and our heirs, will warrant, and acquit, and for ever defend the said abbot and convent and their successors to the manor, with the advowson of the churches and with the said hundred together with all liberties and free customs, and other appurtenances, named and not named, which to the said manor and the said hundred in any way belong or can belong in holy, pure, and perpetual alms, as aforesaid, against all Nations, whether Christians or Jews. And that this my gift, concession, and confirmation of this my present deed may remain firm and binding, we have caused this our seal to be placed unto this deed. Witnesses Hugo Peverell, William of Bikells, Thomas of Pyn, Warren of Secchevill, Reginald de Ferrars, Knights, John of Valletort, Richard Meavy, Ralph of Lenham, Stephen of Stoyll, Baldwin the Bastard, Humphrey of Donesterre, and others.

D.

DEED OF AMICIA COUNTESS OF DEVON.

Know all men, now and to come, that we Amicia Countess of Devon and Lady of the Isle [in our lawful widowhood] with the thought of God and for the health of the souls of Lord Henry, formerly King of England, and the noble Queen Dame Eleanor, his wife and their children, and of the Lord Henry, formerly King of England, son of the same King Henry and the noble Queen Dame Eleanor, his wife and their children, and for the health of the souls of Lord Gilbert of Clare, formerly Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, our father, and the Countess Isabella, our mother, and Baldwin, Earl of Devon, our husband, and for the health of our souls and the souls of Baldwin, our son, formerly Earl of Devon, and Isabella, our daughter, Countess of Devon and Albemarle, our daughter, nun of Lacock, and of all our ancestors and successors, and of all to whom we are bound by any favours, and of others who do or shall bestow alms or any favours have given and granted, and confirm by this present writing to God, and the Blessed Mary, and St. Benedict, and to Brother Robert and his convent taken from Quarr, and their successors of the Cistercian order in holy, free, pure, and per-

petual alms, for building and perpetually supporting an abbey in honour of Mary, most blessed Mother of God, and the blessed Benedict, the manors of Buckland, Bickley, and Walkhampton according to their metes and bounds; that is to say, from the Lobbapilla, on the western part of Bocland towards the north and east, through the middle of the water of Tavy, and from Walkhampton to the boundaries of Dartmoor, on the northern part of Mistor, and thence towards the south by the boundaries of the Verderers (regardorum) of Dartmoor, that is to say, by Mistorhead (Mistor panna), and by Hysfochres, and by Siwards Cross and Gyllesburgh and Plymcrundla to the Plym, and thence by the Plym towards the west to Yaddabrook, and so by the bounds which surround Rydemore and Smalacumba, that is to say, by the old ditch to the angle of the ditch of Yllalonde, and thence by Hurtwallen to Smalacumbacrosse and Smalacumbalak, and by the water course of Meavy to Olyak, and by the ditch to the road which leads from Plympton to Schitestor, and so by the stone bounds to Biricombaford and by Crewecumba, and Denebrok, and [along] the course of the river Meavy to Schollaford, and so by the old boundaries to Yanedonecross, and thence by the bounds to Stoford and Lake and Churcheford, and by the divisions between Elleford and Crosseton to Elfordlak and to the course of the river Meavy, and so to the place where the Meavy falls into the Plym, and along the Plym towards the divisions of Hescombe, and to the cross roads beyond Purpris, and thence by passing along the way which leads from Cadaworth bridge to Plympton through the land of the Schagh towards the east as far as Shitaburgh, and thence by old bound-stones to Haneketorr, and thence towards the west and north through the land of Farnhill to Maynstonktown and Maynstoneross and Horingbrook and to Writewillak, and thence by a certain footpath to Pudehel, including Southpudehel, and so along the bounds towards the east to Horsford, and thence along the ancient metes to Writewille and Horyngbrok, and so to the Plym and to Wolewillebroke and to Wolewille Cross, and thence by the road which leads from Sutton to Tavistock at Copriscrosse, and thence towards the north along the ancient ditch to Bycacumbayoneda, and so along the ancient bounds to Lobbapilla.

And the lands and villeins of Tor at Shitestorr, lying near to the manor of Bickleigh, with the appurtenances and with their villanages and chattels and belongings, and the hundred of Roborough, and with all profits thence arising with all suits of freemen and bondmen, and with everything which

belongs or may belong to the said hundred.

We have also given, granted, and confirmed to the same abbot and convent and their successors the lands and villeins of Torr at Schitestor, adjoining the manor of Buckeleye, with their chattells and suits.

We also have given, granted, and confirmed, to the same abbey and convent and their successors the hundred of Roborough with all profits thence arising, with all suits of freemen and villains, and with all liberties, free customs, or whatever things belong to the hundred or can accrue or

belong in any way to the same.

We also have given, granted, and confirmed to the same abbot and convent and their successors the manor of Columpton, according to its bounds, that is to say, from Colump by the land of St. Nicholas of Exeter to Smalabrok, and by the outer bounds of the land of la Brok to the road which leads to Padokbrok, and thence by Lutteskeskell and Ponteford, and by the boundaries from Hillesdon to Burn, and by Linor and Sweton, and Morston and Burn to Culump, and so by la Nywelond to Rotherford Bridge, and a certain piece of land on the eastern part of that water near Kyngesmill, and thence by Stonweya, Crundla, Waterleta, Halstrewa, Westerhays, and Lattemere, to Cliff brigg, with the lands of Halsholte, and the meadows and woods of Swenham, and with the advowsons of the churches of Boclond, Walkampton, and Bykelie, with the chapel of Schitestorr, with all that to the same manor and lands, and to the same hundred belong, whether in suit of court, demesnes, seignories, knight's fees, homage, scutage, service of free men, &c., without any reservation by us or our heirs. To have and to hold freely of the lord the king and his heirs to the same abbey and convent, and their successors, the same manor and lands, with the advowsons of the churches of Boclond, Walkampton, and Byklie, and the chapels of Schitestorr, and with the aforesaid hundred, with all their appurtenances whatsoever in holy, free, pure, and perpetual alms, free, &c. These being witnesses, Sir Henry of Chaumbernon, Oliver de Denham, Hugo Peverell, &c.

E

CHARTER OF ISABELLA DE FORTIBUS WITH METES AND BOUNDS.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing shall come, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devon and Lady of the Isle, health in the Lord; Know ye that

we have granted and confirmed and by this present writing quit claim for ourselves and our heirs, to God and the monastery of the Blessed Mary and the Blessed Benedict of Buckland, and to the Abbot and Convent, and to their successors of the Cistercian order serving God in the same monastery, and to all those who shall hereafter serve him (there), all gifts and grants which the noble woman, our dearest mother Lady Amicia, formerly Countess of Devon and Lady of the Isle, obtained and gave to the same, namely, the manors of Boclond, Bykelie, and Walkampton, according to their metes and divisions, that is to say, from the Lobbapilla, on the western part of Bocland towards the north and east, through the middle of the water of Tavy, and from Walkhampton to the boundaries of Dartmoor, on the northern part of Mistor, and thence towards the south by the boundaries of the Verderers (regardorum) of Dartmoor, that is to say, by Mistorhead (Mistor panna), and by Hysfochres, and by Siwards Cross and Gyllesburgh and Plymcrundla to the Plym, and thence by the Plym towards the west to Yaddabrook, and so by the bounds which surround Rydemore and Smalacumba, that is to say, by the old ditch to the angle of the ditch of Yllalonde, and thence by Hurtwallen to Smalacumbacrosse and Smalacumbalak, and by the water course of Meavy to Olyak, and by the ditch to the road which leads from Plympton to Schitestorr, and so by the stone bounds to Biricombaford and by Crewecumba, and Denebrok, and [along] the course of the river Meavy to Schollaford, and so by the old boundaries to Yanedonecross, and thence by the bounds to Stoford and Lake and Churcheford, and by the divisions between Elleford and Crosseton to Elfordlak and to to the course of the river Meavy, and so to the place where the Meavy falls into the Plym, and along the Plym towards the divisions of Hescombe, and to the cross roads beyond Purpris, and thence by passing along the way which leads from Cadaworth bridge to Plympton through the land of the Schagh towards the east as far as Shitaburgh, and thence by old bound-stones to Haneketorr, and thence towards the west and north through the land of Farnhill to Maynstonktown and Maynstoncross and Horingbrook and to Writewillak, and thence by a certain footpath to Pudehel, including Southpudehel, and so along the bounds towards the east to Horsford, and thence along the antient metes to Writewille and Horyngbrok, and so to the Plym and to Wolewillebroke and to Wolewille Cross, and thence by the road which leads from Sutton to Tavistock at Copriscrosse, and thence

towards the north along the ancient ditch to Bycacum-bayoneda, and so along the ancient bounds to Lobbapilla.

And the lands and villeins of Tor at Shitestorr, lying near to the manor of Bykelie, with the appurtenances and with their villanages and chattels and belongings, and the hundred of Roborough, and with all profits thence arising with all suits of freemen and bondmen, and with everything which

belongs or may belong to the said hundred.

And the manor of Columpton according to its bounds, that is to say from Colump by the land of St. Nicholas of Exeter to Smalabrok, and by the outer bounds of the land of la Brok to the road which leads to Padokbrok, and thence by Lutteskeskell and Ponteford, and by the boundaries from Hillesdon to Burn, and by Linor and Sweton, and Morston and Burn to Culump, and so by la Nywelond to Rotherford Bridge, and a certain piece of land on the eastern part of that water near Kyngesmill, and thence by Stonweya, Crundla, Waterleta, Halstrewa, Westerhayes, and Lattemere, to Clifbrigg, with the lands of Halsholte, and the meadows and woods of Swenham and their appurtenances. And the land of Lygh with its appurtenances in Sampford Spiny. And the advowsons of the churches of Bocland Walkampton and Bykelie with the Chapel of Scitestorr. And all things which belong to the aforesaid manors and lands, and to the aforesaid hundred whether in suits of courts, rights, seignories, military service, homage, scutage, services of freemen, bondmen, with their services, chattels and suits, wards, marriage rights, reliefs, aids, rents, heriots, and escheats of all kinds, with meadows, pastures, pasturages, ways, paths, woods, arable land, mills with their dams and tolls, dove cotes, waters, fisheries, fish ponds, alder beds, moors, wastes, heaths, turbaries, strays, waifs, together with all liberties and free customs, and all other things, and appurtenances named and not named, which belong to the said manor and land, and to the said hundred or which from them to us, or to our heirs may accrue without any reservation or demand; to have and to hold the aforesaid manors, lands, hundred and advowsons of churches, and the aforesaid chapel with all their liberties, possessions, and appurtenances, by whatever name known, of our lord the king and his heirs, to the aforesaid abbot and convent, and to their successors of the aforesaid order, freely, quietly, entirely, absolutely, well, and in peace, without any exaction or demand, actions, or hindrance from us or of our heirs, in free and pure alms for ever.

And we the said Isabella will for ever acquit and defend

to the said abbot and convent, and their successors, the said manors and lands, advowsons of churches, and the said chapel, and the aforesaid hundred with all their liberties, things, and appurtenances, named and not named, against all nations, Jews or Christians. In witness whereof we have affixed our seal to the present charter with these witnesses, Brother Richard, prior of Christ Church, Twynham; Brother Thomas, prior of Brommor; Sir Richard, Fitz John, Richard of Affeton; Hugo of Peverell; Gilbert of Knovile; Reginald of Ferrers Knights; Ralph of Lynham; Stephen Stoil; William of Stapeldon; Simon of Travailesworth; William of Budekeside; Robert of Coleford; and others. Given at Brommor, the Feast of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, 1291.

F.

AWARD OF THE PRIOR OF PLYMPTON AND JAMES CHUDLEIGH. THE PRIOR OF PLYMPTON, ETC.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present letters indented shall come. We, William the Prior of Plympton and James Chudleigh, Esq., send greeting in the Lord everlasting. Whereas divers suits and discords have been moved between William the Abbot of the House and Church of the blessed Mary of Bokelond of the one part, and James Derneford, Esq., of the other part, at length, by the intervention of friends between the parties aforesaid, peace hath been obtained in this manner; viz., that the parties aforesaid have submitted themselves to stand our judgment, ordinance, and award in the premisses, whereupon the aforesaid abbot by his council hath declared to us that whereas he and his predecessors from time to time, to the contrary whereof the memory of man is not, have held, and of right ought to have, the hundred of Roweborgh and a court of view of frankpledge, to be holden three times in the year at Roweborgh, and all which to view of frankpledge pertains, and also chattles of felons, fugitives, and escapes, of thieves, tumbrel, gallows, and pillory, with all the suit of free men and villeins, and with all liberties, free customs, or whatsoever things which to the hundred do pertain, or in any manner may accrue or pertain, as of the right of his church aforesaid. Nevertheless the aforesaid James Derneford hath caused to be set up a certain pillory and tumbrel at Estonhouse, and hath caused a certain court to be holden at Estonhous, within the precinct of the hundred aforesaid, and there hath caused to be presented in his court aforesaid by his ministers the assize of

bread and ale there levied, and effusion of blood and of arms and injuries done against the peace, and other articles which ought to be presented in the view of frankpledge at the hundred aforesaid; and hath refused the bailiffs and ministers of the said abbot to levy amerciaments and distress at Estonhous of himself and his tenants there, and hath caused such and so many injuries to them that they are greatly impeded about the business of the said abbot in exercising his office there, so that the same abbot hath lost the profit of his hundred aforesaid for five years past, which he ought to have received within the precinct of his visne of the manor of Estonhous aforesaid during the same time; whereupon the aforesaid J. Derneford being summoned before us, the aforesaid arbitrators says that he does not claim any right in the premises, or any parcel thereof, as against him is declared, nor hereafter intends to claim, but supposeth himself to be thereof not guilty. Therefore we the arbitrators taking upon ourselves the burthen of the arbitration, having heard the proofs thereof and mature deliberation thereupon had, do arbitrate, order, and adjudge on Thursday next after the feast of Saint Barnabas the apostle, in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry VI. at Boklond Monochorum, that the aforesaid pillory and tumbrel and every of them, together with appurtenances and supports, before Thursday next coming, shall be deposed, destroyed, and removed, and thereafter not erected, nor the same or any other be there used by the aforesaid James Derneford, his heirs, or assignes, or by any other by his procurement. Also we arbitrate, order, and adjudge that the aforesaid James Derneford and his heirs shall not hereafter hold any court with view to frankpledge at Estonhouse aforesaid, nor on any manner intromit himself, nor delay the said abbot and his successors concerning any articles which to view of frankpledge pertain, and he and his heirs shall permit the bailiffs and ministers of the said abbot and his successors at Estonhous aforesaid to collect, levy, and distrain the amerciaments, fines, executions, and other emoluments whatsoever which in the court of the hundred aforesaid so come, or in anywise hereafter may come, and to make summonses and executions, and also distresses and attachments there, and the distresses and attachments to there made to lead, drive, and carry away, and to retain in their custody without the contradiction, impediment, or disturbance of the aforesaid James Derneford and his heirs, tenants, servants, ministers, or other whomsoever by his abatement or procurement in any manner. Also we arbitrate, order, and

adjudge that the aforesaid James Derneford shall pay to the aforesaid abbot and his successors, before the feast of St. Michael the archangel next coming after the date of presents, £20 for his costs and expenses which he hath sustained against the said James Derneford by occasion of the disturbance of the ministers of the said abbot in exercising his office in Estonshous aforesaid, and by reason of the execution and levying of the pillory and tumbrel aforesaid to be paid in favor of the said abbot by our award. Also we arbitrate, order, and adjudge that the security of this our award may for ever remain secure and be unbroken and be also secured in law as by the advice and counsel of Henry Fortescue and Wm. Hyndeston before the feast of St. Michael the archangel next coming shall and may be desired. In witness whereof we the aforesaid prior and James Chudleigh to these indentures have set our seals, dated the day, year, and place above said, and hereupon the aforesaid Henry Fortescue and Wm. Hyndeston on Thursday in the feast of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, in the 26th year of the reign of King Henry VI., at Bokelond Monachorum, have advised and given council upon the award, order, and judgment aforesaid that the aforesaid abbot, or some one of his successors of the house and church aforesaid do, or ought to, prosecute against the aforesaid James Derneford, Esq., an action of trespass according as the law on that behalf demands and requires concerning the matters whereof the aforesaid award, order, and judgment are by the aforesaid arbitrators made and rendered. And the aforesaid James Derneford, in his proper person or by his attorney, in the same action ought to plead, have, and defend himself according to the advice and counsel of the aforesaid abbot or his successors, at the costs and expenses of the said abbot or his successors; so that after judgment in the action aforesaid given, the damages, costs, and expenses by the said abbot or his successors recorded to the aforesaid James his attorney, be released, and in nowise levied.

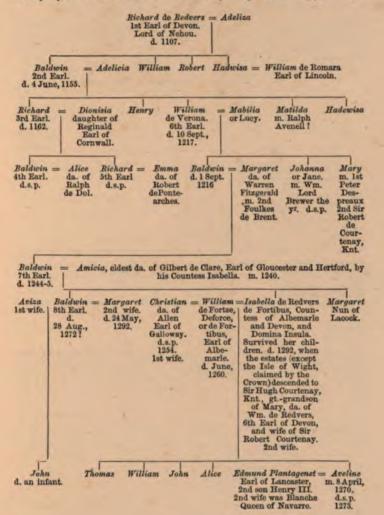
G.
LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF BUCKLAND.

	Name.	Approx. Date.	Authorities.
1.	Robert.	1281 9	Pleadings in Gyreband's complaint.
2.	William.	1288	Named in grant by Margaret de Ripariis.
3.	Geoffry.	1305	Rolls of Parliament.
4.	Thomas.	1311	Proceedings in claim upon the Priory of Plympton.
5.	William.	1	Agreement with Ralph de Bellworthy.
6.	Thomas Wappelegh.	1356	Oliver.
7.	John Bryton.	1385	Oliver.
8.	Walter.	1392	Oliver.
9.	John.	1442	Lease to William Pomeroy and others.
10.	William Rolff.	1448	Proceedings against Derneford. Epis. Reg.
	John Spore.	1449	Oliver.
12.	John Hylle.	1454	Episcopal Registers.
	Thomas Olyver.	1463	Episcopal Registers.
14.	John Brundon.	1508?	Oliver.
	Thomas Whyte.	1511	Leases. Agreement with Derkeham.
16.	John Toker.	1528	Episcopal Registers, &c.

H.

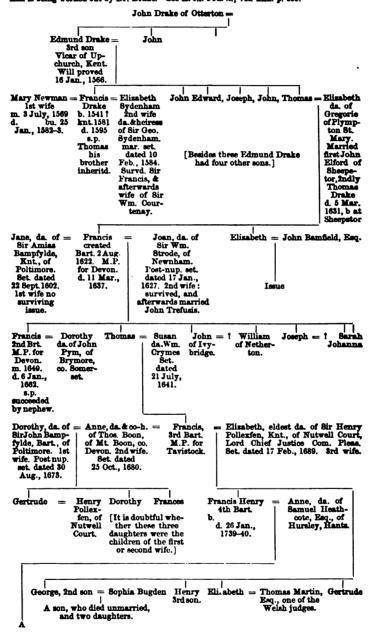
PEDIGREE OF THE REDVERS FAMILY.

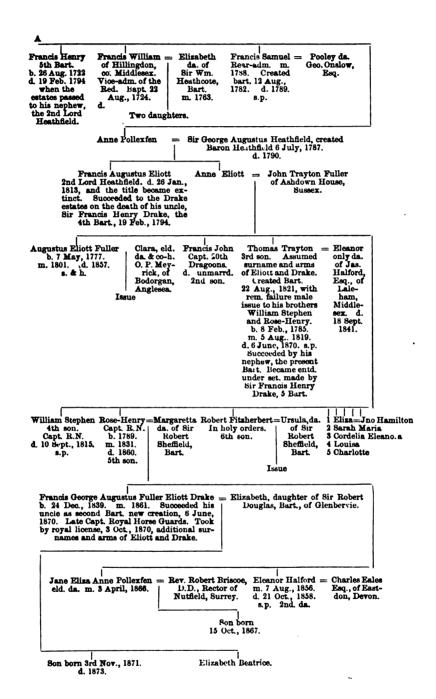
Abridged from Oliver and Pitman Jones' Pedigrees of the Courtenay Families.



I.—DRAKE PEDIGREE.

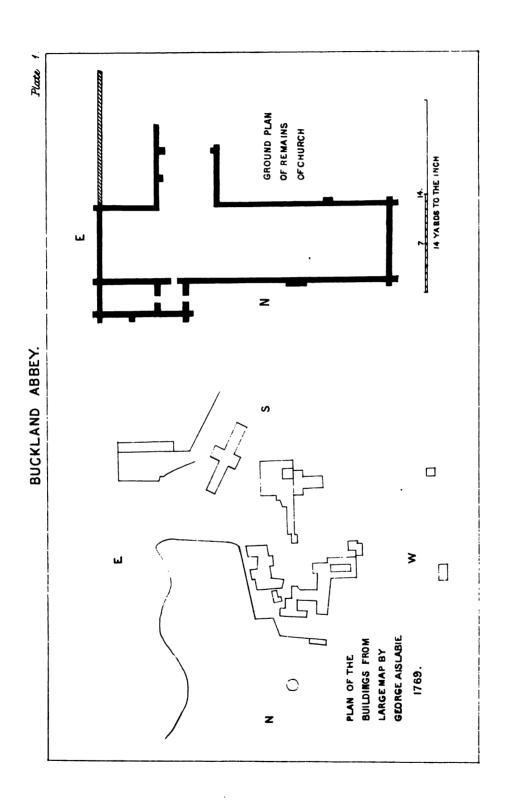
Norz.—The earlier pedigree and the connection of Sir Francis Drake with the Drakes of Ash is being worked out by Dr. Drake.—See Arch. Journ., vol. xxx. p. 359.





DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

- I. a Plan from Aislabie's map of the estate, hanging in the upper corridor at Buckland Abbey, referred to par. 37.
 b Ground-plan of the remains of the Church (approximate).
 II. a and b Door-ways in the Turret of the building (plate VI.), described in par. 40.
 c The Abbey Church from the Perambulation Map, slightly enlarged, par. 37. See also Transactions Devonshire Association, vol. v. p. 512.
 III. c Capitals of columns.
 IV. Western Arch of Tower, showing springer of the Vaulting shafts.
 V. a Boss Head of the Countess Amice (?) par. 43.
 b and c Corbels in Transept.
 VI. West elevation of building referred to in par. 40.
 VII. Seals and Arms of the Abbey, described par. 27.
 VIII. Plaster Chimney-piece in the second floor of the Tower, with the arms of Sir Francis Drake, granted him 20 June, 1581, and the double motto. On the flanks, are the shields mentioned in par. 50.

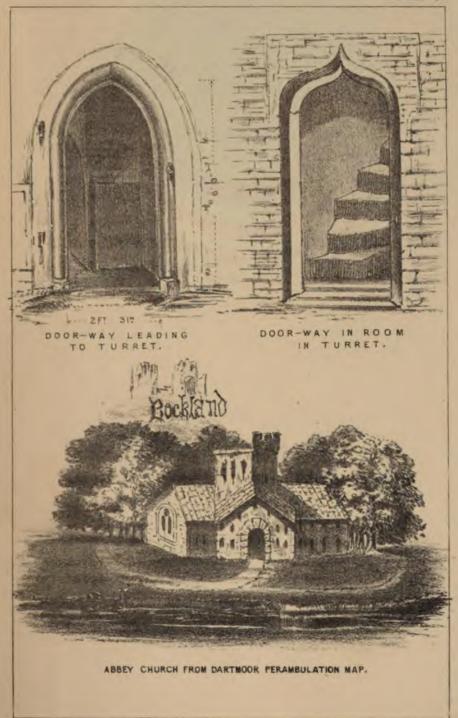


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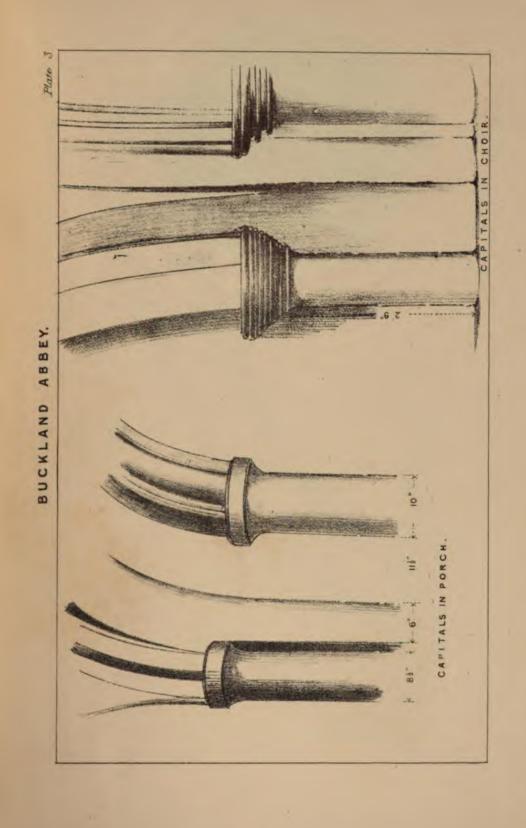
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BOSS.

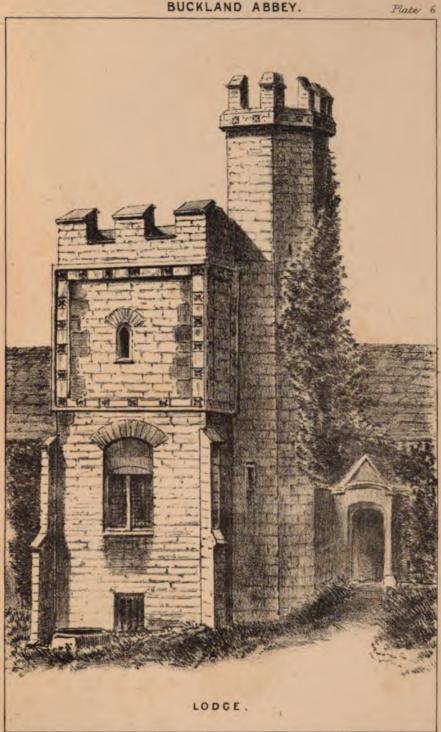


CORBEL IN TRANSEPT.



CORBEL IN TRANSEPT.

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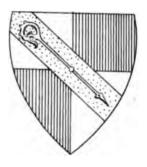
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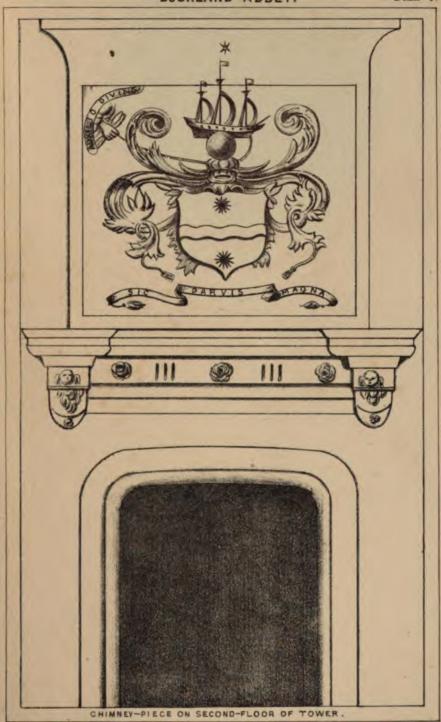




SEALS & ARMS.

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THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

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BUCKLAND --- Concluded.

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CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

BUCKLAND.—CONCLUDED.

51. In my search for documents connected with Buckfast Abbey, I have met with a few relating to Buckland, which may as well be given, with a few additional quotations and notes, as a supplement to my former paper.

52. First as to the Abbey of Quarr, Quarrera, or Quarreria, in the Isle of Wight, from which Buckland was colonised, see par. 17. The pedigree of Buckland was as under:—

Savigny,
Quarr,
Buckland.

Quarr in the oldest deeds is called Quarraria, probably from the neighbouring stone-quarries. It was one of the first monasteries of the Cistercian order founded in England, and was, as I have before shown, begun by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, who, in the 32nd year of the reign of Henry I. gave the Manor of Arreton to Geoffry, Abbot of Savigny, for its building. The earliest charter now remaining is that of Engler de Bohun, who bestowed Haseley upon the monks, probably soon after Baldwin's donation. This deed was executed in Normandy and witnessed by Serlo, Abbot Geoffry's successor, and other Norman Bishops and Abbots. This, with other benefactions to the abbey, was confirmed by Richard son of Baldwin, whose deed without date must have been executed in the reign of Henry II. Most of the lands of the abbey appear to have been given in the reign of Stephen. There is also a grant from Henry, Duke of Normandy, of a place called Locwelle, in Normandy, for the monks of Quarr to build an abbey there, and a grant of confirmation from the

same Henry as King of England. This, Sir Richard Worsley conjectures to have been an act of gratitude in Henry to Earl Baldwin for espousing the cause of Matilda. Among the persons of consequence known to have been buried here are Earl Baldwin the founder, Adeliza his countess, and their son Henry. William de Vernun bequeathed £300 for the erection of a tomb here for himself and his father; the chapel also contained a monument to the Lady Cicely, second daughter of King Edward IV. (See Dugdale's Monasticon, Hist. Isle of Wight, p. 177, note.)

53. In the foundation deed of Amicia Countess of Devon mention is made of her daughter Margaret described as a nun of Lacock. Lacock Abbey was in Wiltshire, founded in 1232 by Ella daughter of William Earl of Salisbury and widow of William Longspee, a natural son of Henry II. by fair Rosamond, and, in right of his wife, Earl of Salisbury. To this abbey Amicia gave the manor of Shorewell in the Isle of Wight, and also her heart. In all probability the body of Amicia was buried at Buckland, and her heart certainly was at Lacock. Her obit was kept at the latter place, on the Feast of St. Andrew, down to the Dissolution, and in the Valor is an entry:—"To money distributed to the poor on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle for the soul of Amicia Countess of Devon, four bushels of corn worth 2s. 8d., and on the eve and day of that feast to three poor persons in bread drink and meat to each of them daily 2d. worth. 3s. 8d.

54. Of the documents, the first is from the Roll, Placita de Quo Waranto, Edw. I., whereby it appears that Amicia was called upon to show by what authority she held the hundreds of Wonford, Tiverton, Harrige, Roborough, and Axminster, and view of frankpledge, &c. in Tiverton, Collumpton, and

Exminster, without licence, &c.

Amica Comitissa Devon' sum' fuit ad respond' dño Regi de pfito quo war'to tenet hundra de Wonford Tyverton Har-RIGG' RUBERGG & AXEMENISTRE que ad Coronam dñi Regis ptinent, Et quo waranto clam' hre visum francipleg' furcas emendas assis' panis & c'vis fracte in TYVERTON, COLUMP-TON' & EXEMINISTRE sine licentia, &c.

Et Amicia p' attor' suu venit, Et dicit qd non debet dño Regi ad hoc bre responde quia dicit qd non tenet integre pdca hundra eo qd Abbas de Bocland tenet inde hundra

de Harrigg & Rubergg' et petit judm de bri.

Et Will's de Gyselham qui sequit^r pdño Rege dicit qd licet pdcus Abbas tencat pdca hundra pdcta Amicia tenetur

responde dño Regi de tenancia suo quo ad alia hundra et nisi inde respondeat petit judiciu de ip'a tanqam de indefensa. Dies dat' est ei coram dño R'a die Pasch in unu mensem ubicumq' &c. de auto judo suo &c.—Rot. 37. (Placita de Quo Waranto Edw. I. Ed: Rec. Com. fol 1818, p. 168.)

55. The next is from the Assize Roll, 1281: Robert of At Exeter, Buckland, who was the first abbot, is charged with unjustly Octave of St. dispossessing the Prior of Plympton of certain land:—

Edward I.

§ Assisa venit recogñ si Robs Abbas eccie sci Benedci de Boclaund frat Rogus Iverlesboclond Witts le Forest Thom de Wythye Gilbs le Brewer Witts de Wyrkam Waltus de Eckeworth Robtus Gosce Rics de Crewet Witts de Elleswitt Rogus de Fylecham Rogus Semer Waltus le Provost Witts Russet Robs de Alwiston Rogus Upperig Witts le Knyht Rics de Legh Rogus Orig' Gilbs de la Bure Thom de Colewitt Thom le Fotur Gilbs de Crewile Witts Altwy Waltus Uppehutt Ricus Bulymer Walterus Webbe Witts le Pyl Galfrs Aylmer Edwardus de Upton Petr de Wobhutt Robs de la Yo Gilbs le Rede Robs de la Hole Ricus Berey Rogus Lond Godef'rs de Bikecumb et Rogus de Hamme injuste &c. disseis Priorè de Plumpton de libo ten suo in Plympton post pm %c. Et unde quer qd diss eum de quinq'ginta act tre cum ptiñ. Et Prior veñ et re' se de bri suo Ido pdcus Abbas et alii inde sine die Et Prior et pt sui de ps in mia scitt Galfrs le Frere et G'vas de Crymel Postea covenit int eos qd pdcs Abbas cogñ pdcas quinq'ginta act tre cu ptiñ in Hetfeld juxa Pudele e jus pdci Prioris et eccie sue de Plympton et illas ei redd tenend pdco Priori et succ suis imppet Et p hac %c. pdcs Prior cocessit qd tenetes ipius Abbis in Pudet heant communa in eisdem ten tempe apto ad omnimoda avia etc. (Assize Roll, M. 1, 34.—1 Memb' 29d.)

56. The next is from the De Banco Roll, William charging Thomas the Abbot, and Brother John Bryton, monk of the abbey, and John Spenser, with breaking into the house of the said William at Collumpton and carrying off goods and chattels to the value of £10. The defendants did not appear, and we do not know the result.

Will's Couta p att suu op' se iiijto die vsus Thoma Abbem de Boklond et frem Johem Bryton comonacu eiusde Abbis et Johem Spenser de phito quare vi et armis domu ipius Willi apud Colompton fregunt et bona et cat sua ad valencia dece libraz ibidm invent cepunt et asptavunt et alia enormia ei intulerunt ad g've dampnū ipius Witti et cont pacē Reg etc. Et ipe non ven Et huer inde diē vsq3 ad hunc diē scitt a die Pasche in tres septïas p esson suū postqam attach etc. I'o prec est vic qd distr eos p omes tr etc. Et qd de exit etc. Et qd habet corpa eoz hic a die sci Michis in xv dies etc. (De Banco Roll. East, 38 Edward III.)

57. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1291, we find some of the Abbey property mentioned:—

Abbas de Bokland)	Bokland q'd tax'	16	2	8
h't Man'ria de 🕻	Bikeley q'd tax'		2	8
•	Walhampton & in Derte-			
	more, q'd tax'	6	10	8
	Colompton q'd tax'		15	
	Item apud Bikecumbe q'd tax'		13	4
S'm"	39 13 5			
Deca-	$3 19 4\frac{1}{4}$			
	(Pp. 1	146-	153	3.)

There are also two or three other scattered references.

58. The next, in Norman-French, from the White Book of Tenures in Cornwall, is a direction, that in consequence of the poverty of the Abbey it should be relieved from the payment of charges connected with the Forest of Dartmoor:—

Pur la maison de Bocklond. (fo.61 b.) Cornewaille, ffever Marz, lan Dengt xxx E. etc. A ñre ch vadlet Robt de Eleford ñre señ de Corñ et Devenes saluz. Porceqz nos avons entenduz q la poure maison de ñre dame de Bokland est durement mult aninentie p la charge et svenue des forces de ñre foreste de Dertemore Sur quei nos desirrantz la relevacion de la dite maison Vous maundons q vous meismes sveiez q ele ne soit chargee ou grevee p'les ditz forces ou auts autrement q ele ne doit estre de reson, et ne soeffrez q labbe de la dite maison ou ses gentz et tenantz soient empeschez ou endamagez p les ditz forces autrement q nad estee vsee einz ces heures ou q ils deyvent estre de bon foi. Doñ etc. a londs le xiij iour de ffever lan etc. p t levesq de Wync.

White Book of Tenures in Cornwall.—25-39 Edw. III.

59. The last document is a complete copy of the Ministers' accounts, 31-32 Henry VIII., so far as they relate to Buckland, carefully transcribed from the original. It gives full details as to the property of the abbey at the time, the rental, and the names of the various tenants.

BUCKLAND ABBEY, co. Devon.

Comp'a Oïm et singuloz Balliuoz pos Cott firmar et at nup'Monaster' Ministroz Computabit Oïm et Singloz Dñioz Manlioz Terr et tent Rector pencon et porcon quazcuma tam Spual qam Tempal Dni Rege Dco nup Mon ptinen sive spectan viz. a ffesto sci Michis Archi Anno Regni Henr viij'i Dei gra Angt et ffraunc Re fidei Defens Dñi hibn ac in terr supmi Capite Ecctie Angt xxxj^{mo} vsq3 idm fsm sči Michis Archi Anno eiusdm Dni Re extunc pxim sequen scit p vnū annū Integr put inferius pt.

Comp'us Georgij Pollerde firmar ibm p tempus Scit' d'ci nup' Mon' cu terr D'nical' eid'm p'tinen'.

Nuff put in pede vltimi Compi Anni px pceden plenius Arrerag.

Smª-nutt.

Sed r de—xxiij li. iij s. v d. de firm Seit ibm cu Ort pomar ffirm'. Gardin terr prat pasc & pastur voc Calses pke Barne pke Dedeh"m Quarry pke cu duob; pvis prat eidm Annex le Conyger Wyndemyll pke long pke cu 1 pvo prat adiac Longland Vyntens Oxenh"m Southefelde Penmishe pke Ookewell Higher Byckham Lower Byckeham Haylebello Longpke Ruggemytt pke Cansey mede & Shepewaysshe cū š ptiñ eidm scit ptiñ sive spectañ sic dim pfato Computi p tmio xxj Annoz p Inden Dñi Re sub Sigitt Cur Augmeñ Reveñ coroñ s ut assit' sot ad festa Annūc bte Marie virginis & sci Michis Archi equatr viz. p ij hmoi festis infra temp^o hui^o Compi accideñ ut supra.

Sm"-xxiij li. iij s. v d.

Sm" Toëlis firm pace—xxiij li. iij s. v d. q libavit Thome Arundell Milit Rec Dñi Re ibm de exit firme pace huius Anni sine billa sed îm ex Recognicicon sua sup hunc compm.

Coмp'us Robti Toker Batt ibm p tempus pdcm. Nult put in pede vltimi Compi Anni px pceden plenius Colompton cu cert' terr' in

Man'iū de Arrerag.

Sma-nutt.

Sed r̃ de—ciiij s. vj d. de toto Redd libos Teneñ ibm p Redd' lib'o' Annū sot ad fm sei Michis Arch t̃m put p̃ Compm de Anno Tenen'. px pceden sup hunc Compm exeunt. Sm2—ciiij s. vj d.

Redd' Cust' Tenen'. Et de—lvj li. vij s. xj d. de toto Redd Custum Tenen ibm p Annū cū xvj s. vj d. rë ind Tenen ibm p quodm redd voc lez guldage rent p Annū sot ad iiijor Anni thios principat equis porcion put in Compo de Anno px peden ad larg annotat pleni cont.

Sma-lvj li. xij s. xj d.

Terr' in Exoñ. Et de—xxvj s. viij d. de Redd 1 Teñ infra Civitat Exoñ in tenur Johanne Chubbe vid p Annu sot ad tmios pacos. Sm"—xxvj s. viij d.

p'quis' Cur'. Et de—x s. ix d. de pquis cur ibm hoc Anno tent put p Rotlas eazem sup hunc Compm ostens et examiat ultra xlj s. y d. de divs Amciam illevabit et pdonat rone Act pliam de genali pdonac Dni Re inde edit et pvis.

Sm^a—x s. ix d.
Sm^a Totlis Ret.—lxiij l. xiiij s. x d.
D quib₃.

Idm comput in feod sive vad sui ipius comput Batt ibm ad lxvj s. viij d. p Annū sic sibi concess ac Wittmo & Hugon fit s p tmio vite eos p tras pateñ Dat sub sigillo nup conventuat ibm xxmo die ffebruarij Anno fit Henrici viij xxvo sot ad fest Annūc bte Marie virginis & sci Michis Archi equis porcioñ put in eisdm tris pateñ pleni contr viz. in Altone moi virtute trara pdict p hoc anno—lxvj s. viij d. Et in feod Johis Edmond Decenna Mannij pdci ad xx s. p annū sic sibi silit Concess p tmio vite s p tras pateñ nup Abbis t convent ibm dat xxmo die Aprit Anno xxixno Re pdci sot ad fm sci Michis Archi tm viz in Attone hmoi virtute eaxem trara pateñ p hoc anno—xx s. Et in feod Anthonij Harvye subseñ Manij pdci Ac Manij de Bauntoñ ad xxvj s. viij d. p Annū sic sibi concess p tmio vite s p tras pateñ dei nup prior & convent dat vjo die Octobr anno xxxmo Dñi Re pdci sot ad fest pdcm viz. in Attone hmoi Virtute traz pdcaz p hoc anno xxvj s. viij d. Et in Stipend ctici Auditor scribeñ hunc compm put Cticis Audit Dñ Re Ducat s lancast Allocar Cons viz. in Attone hmoi put Alloc est in Annis pcedeñ—ij s.

Expen' Sen'. Et in Expeñ Sent Ctici Cur & At Officiar ibm existen p cur supadict hoc anno tenend put p Rotut eazdm sup hunc compm ostens & examiat—xx s. ij d. Sm"—xx s. ij d.

Sm² Alloč et libač pdicř—lxiij. li xiiij s. x d. Que quidm Sm² correspondet sume Tollis Re¹ pdce. Et sie Eq.

Comp'us Walti Langesforde Batt ibm p tempus pdcm.

Nuft. put in pede vltimi compi Bucklond' Man'iū cu' hundred' de Rowburgh Hayle Walkehempton Shittistor & Rynmore cū cert' terr' in Saulteaysshe.

Anni px pceden pleni Arrerag'.

cont^r.

Sm"-nutt.

Sed r̃ de—lix l. xij s. xj d. ob de toto Redd tam libox qam Redd' Assis' custum Tenen ibm p Annū sod ad iiij or Anni thīos principat in Bucklond'. equis porc put in compo de Anno px pceden ad larg Annotat plenio contr.

Sm"—lix l. xij s. xj d. ob.

Et de—viij l. de Redd Assis in Hayle cu xxº de Redd Rowburgh & cuiusdm Coïe de Rowburgh pdca sot ad tmios pdict put p Hayle. dem compm de Anno px peden.

Sin—viij l.

Et de xxjl. xiiij s. viij d. ob de Redd Assis Custum Tenen Walkeham-cu iiij s. jd. ob. de Redd Guldag ibm p Annu put p3 p compm ton'. pdcm.

Sm"-xxj l. xiij s. viij d. ob.

Et de lxij s. xj d. de toto Redd Assis Teneñ ibm p Annū Shittistor & sof ut sup put p3 p comp pdem.

Sm——lxij s. xj d.

Et de viij s. de Redd j Teñ ibm p Annū sot ut suf p3 p Salteaysshe. compm pdcm.

Sm—viij s.

Et de—xxiiij s. ix d. de pquis cur ibm hoc Anno tent cū P'quis' cur'. xxj s. de quod m redt voc Measure wheighte & watche sot p xiiij decennar ibm ex Antiq cons put p3 Rotut eazt sup hunc Compm ostens & examiat ultra xlviij s. iiij d. de divs Amciam illevabit & pdonat rone Act pliam de gentali pdonac Dni Re inde edit & pvis.

Sm"—xxiiij s. ix d. Sm" Totlis Ret—iiij x xiiij l. ij s. iiij d. • D quib3. ffeed' & vad' cũ Expen' Sen!'.

Idm Comput in feod sive Regard sui ipius Compute Batt ibm ad xl s. p Annū sic sibi concess p Pmio vite s p tras pateñ dat sub Sigiff nup Conventuat ibm xxvjto die Aprit Anno rre Henrič viij xxx^{mo} sot ad fm sči Michis Archi tm put in eisdm tris pateñ ad larg rrot pleni Apparet viz. in Attone moi Virtute traz pdict p hoc Anno—xl s. Et in Stipend Chici Auditor scriben hunc compm put Alloc

est in Ann pceden-ij s.

Et in Expeñ Sen' Ctic Cur & at Officiar ibm existen p cur supadict hoc anno tenend put p3 Rotut easdm sup hunc compm ostens & examiat—iiij s. iij d. Sm"—xlvj s. iij d.

Decas' Redd'.

Et in defect Redd j Teñ in Salteaysshe sup ohat in titlo p se ad viij s. p. Annū & duoz Teñ nup in teª Johis v³
Holdma & Johis Broke iiij s. xj d. supius onat in titlo redd
sic dimiss' p' Assis Manlij pdei infra Sumam lviij l. xiiij s. x d. ob ad
discrec' Audi- ix s. xj d. p annū. Et qd dict Teñ totlr in decas sunt & exist
tor' & Recept'. vac ac in nulli teª p totū temp hui compi ex sacro dei
compute vi3. in defect hmoi Redd p temp pdem xvij s. xj d. Sm"-xvij s. xj d.

lib'ac' Denar'

Et in denar p Compnte libat Thome Arundell Milit Rec Dni Re itm de iiijxx xl. vs. iiij d. [?] exit officij & huius Anni sine biff sed tm ex Recognic s sup hunc Compm | Sm" Alloc et libac pdiet—iijxx xij li. ix s. vj d.

r' Rec'.

Et debt xxxij s. x d. q Allor ei ut de tot Den p ipm solut p divs Repac fact & impoit sup Divs Ten & Cotag infra Mahliu pdcm hoc Anno maxie Ruinos ut in empcion Tegut find Clav Calc & aren ac at ad hec necessar put p biff de ptičlis inde sup hunc compm ostens & examiat.

Et Eq.

Comp'us Johis Stephyñ Batti bm p tempus Byckeleigh & Shagh p'cell' Man'ij de Buckland' p'dict pdcm.

Arrerag. Nuff put in pede Vltimi Compi Anni px pceden plenis

Sma-nuff.

Redd' Assis'.

Sed r de xxiiij l. iiij s. vij d. de toto Redd tam liboz gam Custum Tenenc ibm p Annu sot ad iiijor Anni Pmios principat equis porc put in Compo de Anno px pceden ad larg Annotat plenius contr.

Sma-xxiiij li. iiij s. vij d.

Et de iiij l. vj s. viij d. de firm j Molend ibm p Annu sic firm' Molend. dim Thome Boreman p Inden ut Ass⁹it sot ad festa pdca ut de Byckeleigh p3 in Compo de Anno px pceden.

Sm²—iiij l. vj s. viij d.

Et de xxvij s. vij d. de pquis xiijci cur ibm hoc anno tent P'quis' Cur'. cū ix de hiett vij s. v d. de Redd cens ? xj s. ij d. de At pquis put p3 Rotut casdm sup hunc compm ostens ? examiat ult xxixs. vd. de div's Amciam illevabit ? pdonat rone Act pliam de genali pdonac Dni Rege inde edit ? pvis.

Sm"—xxvij s. vij d.

Sm^a Totlis Re^t—xxix li. xviij s. x d. D quib₃.

Idm Comput in feod sive Regard sui ipius comput Batt ffeod' & Vad'. oim & singlos Dñios Mahios Terr & Teñ cū omibs eos Membris in Byckleigh Abbottesrowe & Shagh ac vis fraunc pleg Mahij de Buckelond voc Holme Baliff ad xxvjs. viij d. p Annū sic sibi concess p tmīo vite s p tras pateñ dat sub Sigillo nup conventuat ibm ixno die Aprit Anno re Henrici viij vi xxxmo sot ad f'm sci Michis Archi tantū put in eisdem tris pateñ ad larg rrot plenio liquet viz. in Attone hmoi virtute tras pdiet p tempus huius compi—xxvjs. viij d. Et in feod sive Regard cuiusdam Simon Lawry Decennar oim & singlos Dñios sive Mahios pdiet ad vjs. viij d. p Annū viz. in Attone hmoi caus ekcic offics huius Anni put Alloc est in Anñ pcedeñ—vjs. viij d. Et in Stipend Ctici Auditor scribeñ hunc compm put Alloc est in Anñ pcedeñ—ijs.

Sm"—xxxv s. iiij d.

Et in Denar p dem compute solut p expeñ sen! Ctici Cur & Expen' Sen''. At Offiiciar ibm existeñ ad Cur sup dict hoc Anno tenend put p3 Rotut eazdm sup hunc compm ostens & examia?—xlj s. j d.

Sm⁻-xlj s. j d.

Et Debt—xxiij s. j d. q̃ Allor ei ut de tot den p nov fcura j pinfald Dni Rege ibm p Salv Custod Catall p deo Dno Rege district in eodm pinfald ponend hoc Anno sine bill sed tm ex sacro dei compute Et Eq.

Buckelonde Rector'. Arrerag'.

Comp'us Robti Tooker firmar ibm p tempus pdem. Idm o' de—xviij li. de arr vltimi compi Anni px pceden put ibm plenis contr.

Sm⁴-P₃.

ffirm' Rector'.

Sed r de-xviij l. de firm oim Decim Gart Rect Pdict cū Omibs At Comod eidm ptin sie dim pfat Comput Willmo & Hugon fil s de quinquen in quinquenniu duran Emio lx Ann p Inden Dat quinto Die Octobr Anno rre Henrici viijvi xxvijmo sot ad fm sei Andree im put in cadm Inden ad larg irrot plenius contr.

Sma-xviijl.

r' Rec'.

Sm" Totlis ffirme pdiet cū Arr-xxxvj li. De qib3 libavit Thome Arundell Milit Rec Dni Re ibm de exit firm s pdict

Sup*.

Rect de Walkhamton & pdem. Comp'us dei Robti Tooker firmar ibm p tempus

Arrerag..

Idm or de—vij l. x s. de Arr Vltimi Compi Anni px pceden plenis cont.

Sm -- P3.

ffirm' Rect'

Sed r de—vij l. x s. de firm decim Garb eiusdm Rector ac de iij^{bus} Teñ in Byckleigh cū omib; at Comodit eidm Rector ptiñ sie dim pfat Compi Wittmo & Hugon fit & p tmio lx Anno, p lnden supius in Compo px pecden specific sot ad fm sei Andree pdiet put p Inden pdiet.

Sm"—vij l. x s.

Sm" Totlis ffirme pdict—xv li. q libavit Thome Arundell Milit Rec Dni Re ibm de exit firm pdict hoe Anno sine bitt sed îm ex Recognic s sup hunc Compm—vij li. x s. Et debt-vij l. x s.

Sup Ipm Compute de Arr firm 3 huis Anni. Eo ad het Die ut sup-vij l x s.

Rect' de Bampton'. Arrerag'.

Comp'us supadei Robti Tooker firmar ibm p tempus pdem. Nutt put in pede Vltimi Compi Anni px pceden plenius

Sm"-nutt.

Sed r de—xl li. de firm Rector ibm cū Manc dom Clausur firm'. terr Ten necnon fruct decim oblacion & At pfic quibuscūq, eidm Rect ptin sic dim pfat Comput de quinquen in quinquen duran tmio lxt Annoş p Inden dat xxiiijto die Julij Anno rec Henrici viijt xxvjto sot ad ffest Pasche & Nat Dni p equat porcion cū xxl. p penc Vicar ibm xls. sot Epo Exon & Decan & Capitlo ibm p pencion s Ac xvs. ix d. sot Archno Exon p Sinod & pcur Omibs At onlibs pochiat & Capett sci Luce put in eadem Inden ad larg irrot plenius cont.

Sm—xl li.

Sm" Totlis ffirme pdict—xl li.

D quib3.

Idm Comput in Denar solut Vicar ibm p pencion s ad Penc' & Porc' xxl. p Annū sic-sibi & Succ suis concess p quandm Compos cū Sinod' & inde int dict Vicar ac nup Abbem & Convent ibm confect viz. in Altone hmoi p tempus huius compi—xxl. Et in Consilib; pencion Annti sot Epo xxs & Decano xxs & Capitlo Exon exeunt ex Rector pdict ad xls. p Annū viz. in Altone hmoi p tempus huius Compi put ab Antiq Allocar Cons in Ann peceden—xls. Et in Denar solut Archno Exon p Sinod & peurac p Annū put omino Allocar Cons—xvs. ix d.

Sm—xxijl. xvs. ix d.

Et in Denar p pdcm compute libat lib'ac' denar'. Thome Arundell Mit Rec Dni Re ibm de exit firm pdce sine bift sed tm ex Recognic xvij l. iiij s. iij d. r. Rec'.

60. In 1553 we find the following monks still alive and enjoying their pensions:—

John Tooker, Abbot . John West Thomas Hooper 5 0 William Gye. . 5 0 William Alford. 4 13 Benedict Lonege 0 William Milford William Ebsworth 3 6 8

John Jordayne . . . 3 6 8
Thomas Maynard, Robert Troope, Hugo Harvey, and
Simon Rugeway having died in the meantime.

61. The enlargement from the old Dartmoor Perambulation

Map accompanying my first paper is incorrectly engraved. On reference, I find my drawing is right, but the lithographer has taken liberties, and on the right-hand side of the tower and transept has inserted an upper row of windows, giving the appearance of a clerestory, which is altogether wrong. The engraver has also made the buildings above,

more distinct than they are in the original drawing.

61. In connection with Sir Francis Drake, I may mention that after our last meeting Captain Swann, of Honiton, was good enough to write me, asking if I had met with any boxes on which were carved or engraved the arms of Sir Francis Drake, and describing one in his possession. Curiously enough, his letter reminded me of a box which I had seen, which, as far as I could recollect, corresponded with the description given by Captain Swann. Of course, when wanted, the box could not be found, and it was supposed to have been altogether lost. Fortunately, within the last few weeks it has been recovered. It bears the inscription, John Brisset feeit, 1712. The arms of Drake appear in a shield, A fess wary between two polar stars; above is a helmet and the crest, a ship under ruff, drawn round a terrestrial globe with a cable rope by a hand out of the clouds. The letters A. D. stand for the crest motto. The motto, sic parvis mayna, is below the shield. At the top are the words "Sir Francis Drake," and below the ship the words, "The Adventure—Europe, America [? Hispania], Asia, Africa." The mantling is very good and the work delicate.

There is a box similar to this in the British Museum, and I have heard of others, and it would seem that there are many

in existence of various sizes.

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

III.

BUCKFAST.

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

BUCKFAST.

62. The Abbey of Bulfestra, the name by which we find it called when we first learn of its existence, occupies a sitewithin the hundred of Stanborough, the Deanery of Totnes, and the parish of Buckfastleigh—which is not so typical of a Cistercian selection, nor so secluded, as are many of the houses of the White Monks. It is situated, it is true, in the deep valley, close by the river, selected originally more for use than pleasure, with the hills surrounding the retreat, and protecting the pasture land; but still, beautiful as the position is, and charming as is the scenery (and those who know Turner's exquisite engraving will not say that the painter has exaggerated its loveliness), there is not that sense of repose, that feeling which comes over the visitor of distance and apparent estrangement from the world without, which is so characteristic of many abbeys of the Cistercians. I must assume my hearers to be acquainted with the facts relating to the general history of the order contained in my first paper, pars. 1 to 14.

63. Throughout this paper I shall use the convenient word "Buckfast" in speaking of the abbey. We find the spelling varying from time to time in the different documents relating to the house—Bulfestra, Bulfestre, Bugfasta, Bocfasta, Bussestre, and Buckfestria, are instances. In the earlier deeds the last syllable has ordinarily the "r," which was dropped as time went on. The spelling Bussestre is evidently a mistake of the scribe or copyist mistaking the letter "f" for a

long "s."

64. Unlike the abbey to which my two preceding chapters have been devoted, which was one of the latest mediæval monastic foundations in England, the early history of the Abbey of Buckfast is lost in remote antiquity.

65. It is one of the common errors, which, like the vulgar belief that all monks were and are priests, I suppose will never be eradicated from the mind of the ordinary Englishman, that monasteries had their rise in and only flourished during the middle ages. In spite of all that has been written and said, it is forgotten by many, that from the first institution of Christianity, to say nothing of the earlier dispensation, lives of seclusion were found necessary for the welfare of many souls whose lots were cast in the midst of a world steeped in heathen wickedness. And Britain from the first had monks, and the fury of the English vented itself upon them, and upon their priests, their altars, and their churches. The story of the massacre of the monks of Bangor will recur to everyone, and scattered throughout the pages of the earliest chroniclers are references to places which, if not monasteries in the sense in which we use the word, were places of retirement and religious asceticism. If these facts are forgotten, it is not much to be wondered at that the early history of the Abbey of Buckfast should have been lost sight of by the casual reader.

66. In all probability the abbey was in existence before the coming of the North-man, and it is an unquestionable fact that monks were settled in the pleasant spot on the banks of the Dart long before the Norman Conquest. The account will therefore carry us far back through the story of England's

history

67. There appears to be no good reason for doubting the claim, rather proudly put forward by the Buckfast monks in the reign of Edward I., where the jurors affirm that they, the monks, said that the Abbey held a certain manor called Sele Monachorum, by the gift of King Cnut,-

"Dicunt quod Abbas Bucffestrie tenet quoddam manerium quod vocatur Sele monachorum in perpetuam elemosinam de dono regis Cnud."—Rotuli Hundredorum, Edw. I.

There can be little question that that sagacious monarch was interested in some way in this part of his kingdom of Wessex. You will recollect Lyfing was his companion on his pilgrimage to Rome, and to him, the then Abbot of Tavistock, afterwards the famous Bishop, the King entrusted that remarkable letter to his English people which contains so much kingly wisdom, and shows so much anxiety for the welfare of his subjects. Cnut, during his reign, did much for religion, and conferred many a gift upon the monks, and Ely and St. Edmundsbury, Glastonbury and Winchester, among other places, benefited by his bounty,

and long cherished his memory, and the Church, during the years of peace which he gave to the country, fostered literature, art, and, to some extent, science, and spread throughout the land "great buildings and busy schools."

68. From the list of their possessions after the Conquest, it is not rash to assume that the monks of Buckfast received something more than the manor of Sele from the Danish King. In the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter is a charter of Cnut, conferring land upon Burhwold, the Bishop of St. Germans, in which I think may be recognised the names of places in Devon, and on the death of Burhwold the King assented to the request of Lyfing, who was then Bishop of Crediton, that the sees of St. Germans and Crediton might be united, and to this king and the once Abbot of Tavistock, and to his successor Leofric, the establishment of the see of Exeter, as we now have it, is due. It is in our time, after a union of nearly nine hundred years, that the ancient sees of Devon and Cornwall are again to be

separated.

69. From the death of Cnut, 1035, to the date of the Domesday Survey is but fifty years or thereabouts, and in the Great Survey we find clear evidence of the existence, and a list of the possessions, of Buckfast Abbey. Whatever the foundation of the Abbey might have been, Domesday Book shows us that at the time of the Survey Abbot Alwine and his monks were not only settled at Buckfast, which was the head of the abbacy, but had considerable possessions in land and other property in the county. The entries are interesting and valuable, and further on will be found translations which I have made from the Exeter and Exchequer books. The former, belonging to the Dean and Chapter, is supposed to have been the groundwork of the Exchequer book (the one intended to be preserved as the permanent record), and, as is apparent on comparing the two, much more full in its information. Thus, in 1086 it is clear that there was a religious house at a place called Bulfestra, that it had considerable property, and was apparently in a flourishing condition. There can be no question that this place was Buckfast

70. It has been always stated, that in some way or other this house was dissolved after the Conquest, its possessions confiscated, its inmates scattered, that this was probably the work of the Conqueror, and that the land was given to the Pomeroys. But this could not, I think, have been the case. Because, to a great extent, the troubles of the Con-

quest were over, the land had been apportioned, William had rewarded his companions, and among the great lords whose lands are enumerated in Domesday the Abbey of Buckfast appears with Baldwin de Redvers, William de Pomeroy, and others, as holding large domains Domesday Book was completed only a short time before William met his death in the streets of Mantes, and yet within fifty years the abbey is said to have been dissolved, its possessions divided, and a new house founded in the same place. If such were the case, how did it happen, and what were the reasons for such a spoliation? A conjecture might be hazarded that the Red King found the abbey lands conveniently near his hunting-grounds in the Forest of the Dartmoors, and took possession of them with the usual disregard of the rights of the Church shown by him, but there is no evidence to support such a theory, and I think, although the contrary has always been stated, that I shall be able to adduce good grounds for believing that the monks of Buckfast continued to hold the lands that belonged to them at the time of the Great Survey uninterruptedly for five centuries after.

71. The only evidence as to the supposed dissolution and re-foundation of the Abbey is the unsupported statement of Leland, who says that Ethelwardus filius Gul. Pomerey erat primus fundator. Coll. Hearne, vol. i. p. 80, ed. 1770. Dugdale, with more caution, following him, says, that Ethelward is said to have been its founder, and Pole, Westcote, and Risdon, wishing to convey the same information, but making utter confusion of it and copying one another, tell us in the calmest way, that Duke Alford erected a fair abbey of the Order of Cistercians, Pole and Risdon saying that this happened before the Conquest. It is, I think, evident that the Duke Alford of the last mentioned writers is the Ethelward of Leland and Dugdale. It is also very evident that the additional statement of Pole and Risdon, "before the Conquest," cannot be true, simply because it is certain that there were no Cistercians in existence anywhere for more than thirty years after the Conquest, and that there was no Cistercian house in

England until the year 1128.

72. An examination of the case with reference to Ethelward also induces us to believe that the claim made for him that he was the founder rests on no substantial foundation. His name is not mentioned in any deed or charter relating to the Abbey, and he is not in any way referred to in the royal confirmations of Henry and Richard, which are dated not long after 1137, the date of the alleged foundation. Again, the

greater part, if not the whole, of the lands mentioned in Domesday can be traced as being in the possession of the abbey at the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries; and even supposing that they had in some mysterious way, scattered as they were throughout the county, come as a whole into the hands of Ethelward de Pomeroy, it is not likely that they would have been granted in their entirety to the monks of Buckfast. But there is another fact of greater weight. In the deed of King Henry, which I shall refer to presently, and which was given before 1161, all the lands and tenements, and so on, belonging to the Abbey were confirmed to the monks, as they held them, " avi mei." Henry died in 1135, two years before the alleged foundation by Ethelward. We have therefore to suppose that the land continued in the possession of the Abbey from the date of Domesday until some time in the reign of Henry I. and then it passed somehow to Ethelward, who in course of time established the monks afresh in the same locality, and endowed them with the same lands. In the unsettled state of the country during the reign of Stephen, the monks did not, as far as we know, trouble themselves to obtain a confirmation from that monarch; but, as soon as Henry's kingdom was firmly established, a charter confirming them in their possessions was obtained from the king.

73. Doubtless Ethelward was a benefactor to the Abbey, and on this account he and his descendants were held in grateful remembrance by the monks for many a long year, and on several parts of the ruined buildings, before their final destruction, the crest or badge of the Pomeroys, the red lion rampant, was to be seen, and there can be little question but that the story of Ethelward being the founder of the abbey

arose from this fact.

74. I think, therefore, we may conclude, as far as the

evidence goes at present, that there was no dissolution of the Abbey, and that Ethelward was not the first founder.

75. We have no clue whatever as to what the original foundation of the Abbey was, but in all probability it was Benedictine, and we know that it became a daughter house of Savigny, which sprang from the hermitage, afterwards the abbey, founded by Raoul de Fugeres and John de Landere in 1112, and which in 1148 was united to the Cistercian Order. Whether Buckfast became Cistercian at the time that Savigny and many others did, cannot be ascertained; probably it did not, as the confirmation charter of Henry II. about 1161, speaks of the monks "que sunt ordine Savigny,"

which seem to show that Buckfast did not pass in 1148, when the fourth Abbot of Savigny surrendered his house and its dependencies into the hands of St. Bernard. Leland says, "Cænobium de Bukfest olim incepit per fratres quos appellabunt Grysæos, deinde admisit Bernardinos." Collectanea, vol.

3 (4) p. 152, ed. 1770.

76. Here he says that the monastery of Buckfast was commenced by brethren called "Grysæos," afterwards admitted Bernardines. "Grysæos" stands for the "grisei monachi," the monks of the order of Savigny. This extract from Leland I have never seen quoted; perhaps, from the sentence being curiously inserted in a list of manuscripts belonging to the Abbey, it has been overlooked. Leland's statement is confirmed by that in the charter of Henry II., to which I have just referred, "monachis de Bugfasta qui sunt de ordine de Savineio."

77. What led Dr. Oliver to make the statement that Buckfast was colonized from Waverley I cannot imagine. There is not the slightest evidence, so far as I am aware, of there having been any connection between Waverley and Buckfast. Dr. Oliver seems also to have been confused as to Waverley itself, for he says that it was a daughter of the Abbey of St. Mary at Savigny, the fact being that it was a

daughter of L'Aumone.

78. There is no foundation charter of the Abbey. The earliest document I can find relating to it, after Domesday, is the patent of Henry II., of which I have before spoken, confirming to the monks of Bugfast the church and abbey of Bugfasta and all the lands and tenements, &c., belonging to them, as they held them in the time of King Henry, "avi mei." The deed contains no names of places, or particulars as to the property of the Abbey; but it is interesting, and must have been granted some time before April, 1161, as among the witnesses are Theobald the Archbishop and Thomas the Chancellor, the famous Thomas Becket.

Henry King of England and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou. To the Archbishops &c. health. Know that I have granted in perpetual alms to the Monks of Bugfast, who are of the order of Savigny, the Church and Abbey of Bugfast, with all lands and tenements and churches and other possessions to the said church belonging, so well and in peace, &c. as if the aforesaid abbacy ever, &c. held in

the time of King Henry my grandfather, &c. These being witnesses:

THEOBALD, Archbishop of Canterbury.

THOMAS, Chancellor.

HUMPHREY OF BOHUN, Steward.

ROGER DE NOVANT.

WARREN son of GERALD, Chamberlaine, &

WILLIAM the son of HAMO.

At Worcester.

(Patent Rolls, 1 Edw. IV, p. 2, m. 4.)

- 79. I have also obtained another copy of a charter, which is apparently the same as this, but differing slightly in the wording, and more full and precise in the description of the benefits conferred. It speaks of the monks of Buckfast as of the order of Cistercium (at least the word appears to be this) instead of Savigny, as in the other. The charter is nearly illegible at the edges, and many of the words are obliterated.
- H. [illegible] Sciatis me p di amore & p salute anie mee & p aniab; ōnium antecessors mos ocessisse & in ppetuam Elemosinā c'firmasse do & Monachis de Bugfasta de ordine de Custerc̃ ōnes tras & Tenuras suas q's Racionabilit habit libe tenendis cū socha & sacha & Thol & Them & Infangenet & cū ōnib; aliis libtatib; & libis c'suetudinib; $[Q^{\omega}re?]$ volo & [firmit?] pcipio \bar{q} d i \bar{p} i & hedes eos hant in pace libtates suas & quietancias de Scyr̃ & hundr̃ & placitis & queret & Murdr̃ & hidagiis & Scutagiis & Geldis & Danegeldis [illegible] & c'suetudinib; de Moris & \bar{q} ni seclari svic̃o & exaccõe sic̃ mea Elemosina pp'a.

 T. Thom Canc̃: etc. (Cartæ Antiquæ. Y.)
- 80. But before the date of this charter, we have mentioned, in 1143, the Abbot of Buckfast, Eustachius, who was witness to an agreement between the abbot of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and the Chapter of the Cathedral of Exeter in that year. This is the first Abbot of whom mention is made, after the English abbot Alwaine or Alcuin, whose name occurs in Domesday Book.
- 81. There is also a deed, which may possibly be earlier than the confirmation deed of Henry II., being a grant to the church of Buckfast by Henry de Movant, for the health of his soul and that of his wife Elizabeth, of the land of Scirhull, which he and his father granted to the monastery

82. The date of this document is uncertain. If the grantor is Henry de Novant, son of Roger de Novant, to whom large

grants of land were made by Henry I., it is the earliest deed we have relating to the Abbey. There was a Roger, a grandson, and he had also a son called Henry, but Pole, Coll., p. 169, says, that the wife of this last-mentioned Henry was Isabel Bulbek, whereas the name of the wife of the Henry Novant of the deed is Elizabeth. It is to be noticed that, if the earlier date is the correct one, we have another piece of evidence against the destruction and resuscitation of the Abbey after the Conquest, for it shows that in the reign of Henry I. it was flourishing.

Buckfast.

Notu sit õibus &c. qd ego Hen. de Nunant p salute anime mee et spouse mee Elizab' dedi et concessi Eccles' de Bokfasta omne ter' de Scirhull &c. quā pater meus Rog' et ego prius conces' Prædict. Monachis. Test. Will'o fil Stephani Johe Longo &c. H. 2, Pole's M.S., p. 182. (Add. MSS. (Brit. Mus.) 28,649, p. 394.)

83. In 1189, Nov. 18, about two months after his accession, and not long before his departure for the Third Crusade, Richard I. confirms to the monks of Buckfast, by the hand of his newly nominated Chancellor, the famous Bishop of Ely, William Longchamps, the possessions which they then held, and apparently confers upon them further privileges. As in the former deeds, the words are general:—

Ricardus Dei gratia rex Angliæ, Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, archiepiscopus, etc. salutem. Sciatis nos pro Dei amore et pro salute anime nostre et omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Bocfasta et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes donationes que eis rationabiliter facte sunt in terris et tenuris et tenementis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti monachi habeant et teneant omnes terras et tenuras et tenementa eis rationabiliter data in bosco et plano in viis et semitis in agnis et molendinis in vivariis et stagnis in pratis et pascuis in homagiis et serviciis et releviis in grangiis et virgulis infra burgum et extra cum soch et sach et thol et theam et infangenethef.

Concedimus etiam eis et hominibus suis quietanciam de theloneo et passagio et pontagio et de schiris et hundredis et de omnibus placitis et querelis et de pecunia que ad murdrum

et latrocinium pertinet.

Preterea concedimus eis et hominibus suis quietanciam de heingwita et de flemeniswita et de blodwita et de girthwita et de hidagio et scutagio et geldis et danegeldis et de operacionibus castellorum et de essart et de wasto foreste et de rewardo et placitis foreste et de auxiliis vicecomitum et de misericordia comitatus et de omnibus auxiliis et de clifwardis et de consuetudinibus et de moris et de omni seculari servicio et exactione. Concedimus etiam eis pasturam in moris per totam annum ad omne genus pecudum suorum.

Prohibemus etiam ne quis predictos monachos gravet vel eis aliquam injuriam aut molestiam aut gravamen faciat, nec eos in placitum ponet de aliquo tenemento nisi coram nobis

vel capitali justiciario nostro.

Testibus: Hugone Dun, Johanne Norwic, Huberto Sarum episcopis. Rogero le Bigot, Waltero filio Roberti, Galfrido filio Petri.

Dat' apud S. Eadmundum, Nov. 18, per manum Willielmi Elien. electi, cancellarii nostri A. R. primo. (Cartæ Antiquæ, S. No. 19.)

84. We have another glimpse of the Abbey in 1196, when we find William, Abbot of Bukfestria, witnessing the execution of the foundation deed of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Tor by William Lord Bruiere, in that year.

85. Early in the thirteenth century we find Nicholas Abbot at Buckfast, he granting to John Lambrith lands and houses at Exeter, in what was then and still is the High Street there.

Omnibus fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Nicholaus, Abbas de Buckfesti, et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino

Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et dedisse Johanni Lambrith totam terram et domus nostras que fuerunt Ailmari Atlekin in Exon, scilicet duos sellas in regno vice cum introitu ejusdem domus versus magnum vicum Exonie, et omnes domos et terram retro, cum solario et pertinenciis sicud paries domus Ricardi Stukard' rectâ lineâ ducit in cimiterium sibi et illis quos inde heredes constituere voluerint, Tenendum de nobis inperpetuum jure hereditario libere et quiete reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris unam libram piperis ad pascha et domui hospitalis Sancti Johannis decem solidos per manu nostra ad quatuor annis terminos. Et nos tenemur warantizare predictas sellas et domos et terram predicto Johanni et heredibus suis adversus omnes homines.

Et si predicta tenementa prefato Johanni et heredibus suis warantizare non possumus faciemus sibi vel heredibus suis rationabile exscambium.

Pro hac autem concessione et donatione nostra dedit nobis predictus Johannes vigniti et quinque marcas argenti. Quod ut firmum permaneat sigillo nostro presenti scripto apposito confirmavimus.

Hiis Testibus:

Magistro Willielmo Paz.
Samsone et Rogero filiis Henrici tunc prepositis.
Waltero filio Turberti.
Willielmo Hastemend.
Johanne Caperum.
Martino Toton.
Johanne Puddin.
Johanne filio Walteri filii Tuberti.
Roberto Tabernar.
Waltero le Gyawe.
Ilare et multis aliis.

Original in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.
—(Oliver's Monast. Sup. pp. 33, 34.)

86. By this deed one pound of pepper is reserved annually to the abbot and his successors and 10s. to the house of the hospital of St. John, Exeter. That the Abbey of Buckfast was interested in, and helped to support this hospital, formerly that of St. Alexius, it is certain, but, so far, I have not been able to ascertain what the nature of the connection between them was. From an entry in the register of the hospital, now in possession of the Corporation of Exeter, Dr. Oliver thought that Abbot William granted an annuity of 30s. to the master and brethren of the old hospital, to issue from certain estates, the names of which are given as Lamenecote and Emilde, of which we know nothing now.

87. In 1207 a thirteenth part of the goods of the Church was demanded of the bishops and clergy by King John. The Cistercians were exempt from this demand, John being a friend of the order: "Ad quam colligendam misit ministros suos per universos comitatus Angliæ; at hac exactione liber fuit ordo Cisterciensis."—(Annales de Waverleia Ann. Monast. ii. p. 258.)

88. About this same time we find the abbey received further gifts. Richard de Bauzan, whose pedigree I have not been able satisfact 5 ily to make out, gives all his land of

Holne, with the appurtenances, to the abbot and convent of Buckfast.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Bausan dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi abbati et conventui de Bufestre, Deo et beate Marie servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et fratris mei Stephani Bauzan, totam terram meam de Holna cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ut in dominicis, villenagiis, boscis, turbariis, homagiis, et serviciis liberorum, videlicet Stephani Mugge, Michaelis Mugge, Wimundi Sele, Osberti Corbyn, et Warini de Budditone, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis tenendam et habendam dictis abbati et conventui et corum successoribus vel cui eam assignare voluerint, de me et heredibus meis, libere, quiete, integre et pacifice jure hereditario imperpetuam in viis semitis, &c. faciendo inde mihi et heredibus meis ipsi et successores sui vel eorum assignati tricessimam partem feodi unius militis pro omni servicio, querela, demanda, acta et exactione.

Hiis testibus: Gilberto de Umfranvill, Hugone de Cardinan, Martino de Fisacre, Gilberto filio Stephani, Philippo de Bodrigan, Waltero Bernas, Nicholao de Ferariis, et aliis.

89. Lysons states that "the Manor of South Holne was given to the Abbey of Buckfastleigh by Reginald de Valletort, in the early part of the thirteenth century," Devon, p. 277, and goes by on to say that another manor of Holne was given them by Stephen Bauzun, which is manifestly a mistake. I have not been able to verify the statement that the Valletorts were donors to the abbey either of lands in Holne or elsewhere, and if, as seems to be the case from the deed I have just given, from the information given by the Hundred Roll, and from the fact of the arms of the Abbey being still to be seen upon the screen in the church, the monks held lands there, they must in some way have disposed of them before the Dissolution, for the ministers' accounts contain no mention whatever of property there. Of course the statement of Lysons, that the church of Holne was appropriated to the Abbey of Buckfast, is a mistake. It belonged to the see of Exeter, and was granted by Bishop Grandisson to St. John's Hospital in that city.

90. There is an order, dated in 1215. from King John to, among others, the Abbots of Ford and Buckfast, for the delivery of whatever vessels, jewels, &c. might be in their custody, handed them for safe keeping. This appears to be

one instance of the ordinary deposit of valuables with the officers of a religious house for their preservation, and not a deposit to secure the repayment of a loan due to the house,

an instance of which we shall find further on.

91. In 1225, among the Feet of Fines, there is an entry of the final proceedings on the sale to the abbot of seven acres and a half of meadow land in Sele, which I give, as it enables me to add the name of Abbot Michael, the first of some abbots whose names have not hitherto been recorded, which I have the pleasure of adding to the list contained in the Monasticon.

Hec est final concordia fca in curio Dñi Reg apd Exoñ Die Sabbi pxª post octab trinitatis Anno Regñ Reg Henr fit Regis Johis Duodecim Coram Thom de Mulet Robto de Lexint Rado Musard & Jordan Oliv justic Itinantib; & aliis dñi Reg fidelib; tūc ibi psentib; Int Simone Lampreie petētē & Michaelē Abbm de Buffestr tenentē de Septem acris p³ti & dimid cū ptiñ in Sele. Uñ assa mortis ancessor sūmonita fuit int eos in pfata curia Scilicet qd pdcus Sim remisit & quietū clamavit de se & ħedib; suis ipi Abbi & successorib; suis & ecctie sue de Buffestr imppm totū jus & clamiū quod ħuit in toto pdco p³to cū ptiñ. Et p h³c remissiõe quieta clamancia fine & cocordia idem Abbas dedit pdco Simon Septē marcas argnti.

Feet of Fines, Devon. Henry III. No. 107.

92. The friendship of John for the Cistercians did not last long. After his excommunication, he continued his exactions from the Church The chronicler of Waverley tells us:—

Idem rex collecto multo exercitu in mense Junio transfretavit in Hiberniam, ubi hostibus ad votum subactis dimissis ibi episcopo Norwicensi, Johanne de Grai, et Willelmo Marescallo mense Septembri minus infestus omnibus viris Cisterciensis ordinis rediit. Convenerat enim eos antequam transfretaret, sicut et cæteros, de auxilio ipsi præstando contra iminicos suos; et quia idem Cistercienses pecuniam ei ad libitum suum contra libertatem ordinis sui dare noluerunt, in immensum eos afflixit, et a singulis domibus brevissimo temporis spatio indulto, multe valde causum ita ut summa xxxiii m et ecc marcatum collectio illa excederat, violenter extorsit. Ipsi vero per diversas domos monachorum et canonicorum dispersi sunt. Waverleia vero, omnibus facultatibus suis distractis et ablatis, facta similiter dispersione mona-

chorum et conversorum circumquaque per Angliam, regis iram patienter sustinuit. Abbas ejusdem loci Johannes tertius timore regis peterritus, domum suum reliquit et de nocte latente aufugit. Acta sunt [hæc] circum festum beati Martini. Prohibuit etiam rex ut nullus de ordine Cisterciensi transfretaret, aut de alienis in Angliam veniret.

Annales de Waverleia. (Ann. Monast. vol. ii. p. 265.)

93. Letters resigning their property were also extorted from the Cistercians and others, and under Henry III. both monks and Jews suffered. In the year 1225, when the King confirmed the charters, a fifteenth of all movables in the kingdom was granted to him to enable him to recover the English possessions in France. The annalist from whom I have quoted says:—

"Monachi vero Cisterciensis ordinis, tam pro libertatibus quam pro gratia et benevolentia regis habenda, dederunt ei duo milia marcas argenti. Judæi autem existentes in Anglia dederunt ei eodem tempore quinque milia marcas argenti."—Ann. Waverleia ii., p. 300.

Were the Jews richer than the monks, or were they more

patriotic?

94. In 1236 the abbot and monks became members of the Merchants' Gild of Totnes. On the back of a roll of the gild, in the possession of the Corporation of Totnes, is written a covenant between the abbot, probably Michael or Howell, and the Convent of Buffestleigh, 20 Henry III., and the burgesses of Totnes, to the effect that the latter have admitted the abbot and monks into the guild, so that they might make all their purchases in the same way as the burgesses, all sales, however, being excepted "nomine tabernæ" by way of trading. Third Report, Hist. MSS. Com. p. 343. To go forward a little, twenty-four years later, we find the Abbot of Buffestie second on the roll of the gild, then numbering about two hundred members, following the Abbot of Tor.

95. In 1243 we have entries on the Assize Rolls relating to disputes with the convent in respect to various properties.

Plac' Corone et Assise, 28 Hen. III. Devon.

Assa venit rec Si Prior de Plumtoñ ini⁹te etc. diss Abbem de Buffestre de Communa paste sue i Walleworth que ptinet ad libm teñ suu in ead villa pt pima etc.

Et Prior veñ & nich dic qr assa remaneat.
Jur dnt qd pdcs Prior diss pdcm Abbem de pdca comuna iniste etc. sic bre dic. Et so Consid est qd Abbs rec seis suam t Prior i mia. p pt Walti de Bath.
Dampn. ij s.

Wills Swenge & Isab vã ci⁹ petūt. V Abbem de Buffestr dim ferling tre cū ptiñ in Nyrifeud ut Jus & heditatem ipius Isab & ī quā idē Abbs no ht ingīm ni p Robm de Waleworth qui no ni custodiam in huit dū pāca Isab fut infe etatē & in custodia sua etc.

Et Abbs veñ & voc inde ad war Henr de Altariis qui psens est & ei war & deffend Jus suu qu tc & tale ingrim & dic qd tuit ingrim i cand tra p Wittm from from ipius Henr. Et qd ita sit ponit se sup priam. Et Witts & Isab sitr. Et ido fiat inde Jurata.

Jur ant qa pacs Abbs huit Ingrm i pacam Pram p pacm Robm de Waleworth du paca Isablla fuit it etatem & i custodia ipius Robti Dieut & qa pacat carta qa Abbs pfert de feoffamento pace Pre fra fuit ptq pacs Robs eide Abbi dimis pacam Pra. Et so cons est qd Witts & Isab reë seis suam. Et Henr in mia p pt Witti de Muthecumb & Robti de Avayngnes. Et fac escamb paco Abbi ad vatu pace Pre etc. Et Abbs in mia p magna tunsgr.

Plac' de Jur' Coron' &c. 33 Hen. III. Devon.

Ad de Broth qui tulit bre nove dissie vs Abbem de Buefestr & alios in bri de Libo teñ suo in Tottoñ veñ & ret xit se. Io ipe & pleg sui de ps in mia scitt Hugo de Corndon Rics Doulelegh de Brenta. Pleg Ad de mia sua.

Assize Roll $\begin{pmatrix} M. \\ 1 \\ 32 \end{pmatrix}$ 1-9

96. The same year, on the Feet of Fines, we have an entry relating to another purchase by the convent of eight ferlings of land in Engleburn in the parish of Harberton.

Hec est finat concordia fca in Cur Dñi Reg ap Exoñ In castino Sce Trinitatis Ann Regn Reg Henr fit Reg John vicesimo octavo Cora Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de Pston John Abbe de Shyleborn & Robto de Bello capo Justic

^{*} Sic. bis.

[†] It will be seen that no charter is before mentioned.

Itinantib; & aliis dñi Rege fidelib; tūc ibi Presentib; In? Abtem de Buffestr quer & Thom de Reyny & Johanna ux ejus inped de Octo f°ling tre cū ptiñ in Engeleburñ Unde plac War carte sum fuit inf eos in eadem cur Scitt qu pcdi Thom t Johanna recognovut tota pdcam tra cu omibs ptiñ suis esse jus ipius Abbis i Ecciie sue de Buffestr ut illa que idem Abbas i Ecciia pdca nent de dono pdcoz Thom i Jone Habend i Tenend eidm Abbi i succ suis i Ecciie sue pdce de pdcis Thom I Johanna I hedib; ipius Johe in lib am I ppetua Elemosinā. Reddendo iñ p annū unū par Cyrothecarū albarū pcii sex denr t sex denr ad festu sci Mich et faciendo in forinsecu svic qt ad pdcam tra ptinet p oi svico t exaccõe Et pdci Thom t Joha t h'edes ipi Johe Warantizabut pdco Abbi t succ suis t Ecctie sue pdce tota pdcam tra cu omnībs ptiñ suis in lib⁹am t ppetuā elemosinam suā p pdcm svic conta oms homies inppetuu. Et p hac recognicõe War fine t concordia Idem Abbs dedit pdcis Thom t Jone sexaginta t decē marcas argenti.—(Pedes Finium Devon. Hen. III. No. 369.)

97. From the collections of Sir William Pole in the British Museum I have gleaned some little information relating to the Abbey, and some of its abbots The first is dated the Feast of St. Lambert, 1246, and another William, hitherto unmentioned, is named in it.

Wiftus Abbas de Bukfastr et ejusd. Loci Convent Salut Nov Cum aliquando mot esset Placit inter nos et Willo de Sto Stephano de 24 Acris terre in La Dene una pax et concordia facta fuit in Curia Dñi Reg inter nos et idm [sic] Willum de Sto Stephano Mañ suu de Dene Ded. Priori et Convent de Plympton nos dicta conces. confirm. Test Dño Tho: Arch. Totton, Dno Wito de Widworthy et Galfrido de Prideas Milit. Galfrido de La Ya, Robto le Peyterin alijsq. Dat in festo s^{ti} Lambti 1246.—(Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 28,649, p. 381.)

98. In 1247 Howell was abbot, and Durandus, Dr. Oliver says, was probably his successor, and in his time it is likely that those strange proceedings which occurred on the death of Bishop Blondy were investigated, and, as the abbot seems to have taken an important part in the inquiry, and as the inquiry was conducted in the chapter-house at Buckfast, I have thought it well to refer shortly to the matter. Bishop Blondy was consecrated Dec. 1st, 1245. He died 26 Dec., 1257. He was a prelate of piety and learning, and conscientiously discharged the duty of his high office, but his biographers have confounded him with another of the same name, his opposite in every respect. Soon after his death his enemies traduced his memory and accused him of allowing his servants to forge collations for their personal benefit. This, of course, soon came to the knowledge of his successor, Walter Bronescombe, and on the 19th of March Walter of Loddeswell, the Chancellor, and Richard of Totnes, a notary, appeared before the Bishop and the Abbot of Buckfast in the chapter-house of Buckfast, and confessed to them that on the night of the late Bishop's death they entered his chamber and found several persons engaged in drawing up and signing letters for the disposal of benefices and the appropriation of the effects of the Bishop, who then, if not actually a corpse, was in extremis, and that after the parties were fully satisfied of the death of the Bishop many other letters were written and signed. Fuller details of the affair will be found in the extracts from Bishop Bronscombe's Register, given in

the Lives of the Bishops by Dr. Oliver.*

99. In 1268 I can add the name of another new abbot,
Henry, his name appearing in the following extract:—

Aº Regni Regis H. fit Johis 53 Facta fuit hæc concordia inter Henr Abbm de Bukfast et ejus[d] Loci convent et Rich filiū Aluredi de Dodeworthy p ccmuni pastura in Mande Brent. Test Dno Witto Probo [i.e. Prous] Johe de Niveton Johe de Boyvile Witto de Killbury Witto de Chiverston Johe de Davayly Petro de La Ya et mult. alijs.—(Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 28,649, p. 381.)

100. In the episcopal registers, where we frequently find similar entries, there is a record of Simon being blessed as abbot by the bishop on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 1272.

101. The conveyance of the land in Holne parish by Richard Bauzan is said by Dr. Oliver to have been made in the time of this abbot. My impression is that it is of earlier date, but as I before said I have not been able satisfactorily to make out the Bauzan pedigree, and the learned doctor probably, although he does not give any evidence, satisfied himself as to the correctness of his statement.

102. I now come to the entries in the important documents known as the Hundred Rolls, which contain the results of

^{*} Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, pp. 37, 38, and 39

the survey made by special commissioners appointed by Edward I. to ascertain the state of the demesne lands, the revenue of the crown, the various tenures by which lands

were held, and so forth.

103. We find from the roll relating to Devon that the property of the Abbey had not much increased since Domesday. Curiously enough Holne, said to have been granted by Richard Bauzan only a year or so before, is mentioned as Sutholn, the gift to the Abbey of Richard Bareyn. The commissioners made their returns, and, as it was necessary for the Court of Exchequer to have in one view such parts of them as affected the crown and its rights, a selection from the fuller returns was made containing the entries relating to these matters. These latter rolls are called extracts, and they are valuable, as the fuller rolls of some counties are altogether lost. Fortunately both the rolls relating to Devon are in existence, and I give here the return of the commissioners, and the extract therefrom as well, relating to the land of Buckfast:—

Rotuli Hundredorum, Edward I. Printed ed. 1812. Buchfast. Hoc e' vered'em xij jurator' Hundr'i forins' de Er-

ny'tone.

Jurati Walt' de Fenton Joh de la Porte Alvedr' de Ponte Wills de Karswiff Ric de Leg' Joh' de Collaton Ric de Colamor' Robt de Gudeford Rand' de Bahecumb' Robt' de Wonigwill Walt' de Longeham Joh' de Bosco p' sacament' suu dict.

It' BATTEKESBURNE HETFELL & Essa tenêt' fuer 'de d'nico coron' de Regb3 pedcessorib3 Reg' qi nc è E in capite & tenet mo abbas & domo Bufestie in pura & ppet' elemosina a oo tor ionorat. p. 69.

q° tpr ignorāt. p. 69. It' abbas & dom⁹ Bufestr' hnt' furcas in maner' de Heт-FELL & assis^am servis' ibidm & ap' Ваттекезвинг a q° трг'

& qo war' ignorat'. p. 69.

It' BACEKESBURHE HETFELL & Essa fu²nt de dnico corone Extract'.

elemosină a quo tpe ignorant. p. 90. It' abbas Bufestr' habet furc' in manio de Hetfell & Extract'. assam cvisie ibide & apud Hattekesburh a quo tpe & quo

waranto ignorant. p. 91. Vered'em Hundr' de Schefbeare.

Et Abbas de Bufest'a het apud Pat'onstowe furcas assis'm c'vis & alias libertates regias & het war' sed de quo Rege ignorant. p. 78.

Extract'.

& Abbas de Buffestria ht apud Patrichestowe furc' & assias cvisie and alias libertat' regias & habet war' de quo' Rege ignorant. p. 94. It' q' clamant ret'nu vl extactu breviu & q', tenent placit'

jur'de Hundr's de naumeo vetito vl clamant here wrecku mar. de Stanburg'.

Veredictu' xij

de Stanburg'. Dieut qd nuff sed . . . & man'iu de Brente & [Churchtowe.] man'ia de Buffestr' qi sut abbat' de Buffestr & mañiu de Thurestowe tenz abbas de Buffest & fint furcas & assis' pan' & s'vic & in qo manlio est novu' burg' qi respondet p' se p' vi. mr & tenent mcatu die Ven'is & tenet placit' assis' pan., & s'vis qo waranto ignorant. p. 79.

It' de his qi int libtate p Reg. Angl' concessas.

Dicut q^d abbas de Buffest^r clam' here libtate q^d q'eti sint de hid' murdriis & aliis q'ib; guldis quo warranto ignorant. p. 79.

It' de pprestris fcis.

Dicūt qd abbas de Buffestr' & convent' fecunt pprestram de qod magno wasto 9munis mora in austele pte de Dertemore ad nocumentu' toci' patie q' in tepe H. Reg' p'tis d'ni E' Reg' q' nuc est Howaldus abbas de Biffest' and convent' predict' wastu' sibi appropiavut & tent & vendut carbon' trb & pastras

de anno in annu & capiut inde redd' quo waranto ignorant ad dampm annuatim xl^s. p. 79.

It' dicut' q'd Rog's Mirabel tenuit t'ram de SCIREDON de d'no Reg' in capit' p' s'jantiam t'u sagittaz quandocuq' d'ns Rex c'eret in foresta de Dertemore q' fec' feloniam p' q' utlagiat' fuit & tuc' predcam tram accidit in man' dñi Reg. H. patis dñi Reg' Ed qi dedit illam magro Walto Medico & modo ten; Joh' de Boyvile & Dyonis' ux' sua fil & tes' predci Walti & pteā duo ferling' tre in Kyngdon ptin predce s'ganc de Sciredon alienata est de novo tepe isti' Reg' p' Nichm de Kyngdon libe tenent' predce tre de Kyngdon q' dedit illam abbat' & convent' de Buffestre & val; p' ann' x sol'. p. 79.

Veredictu' Hundri' de Teyngebrugg'.

Dicut & q' manlia de Kingdon Sekiredon & Hokneton fu⁹unt in manu' dni R. H. pat's dñi Reg' nuc tanqa eschaet' sua p' fellon' cujadam felonis Rog³ Mirabel & illa mania dedit Walto de Skiredon p s'vic' iijs ad festu Sci Michis & t'um sagitta, qando dñs R voluit venare in forestā de Dектемоке. Que q'd mañia p mortem pāci Walti decendebant cuidam Dionis' filie sue qam Johnes de Boyvile ht in ux' & idm tenent mañia p'dicta mañia de dño R p' s'vic pdem excepto uno ferlingo tre q' abbas Buffestr' mo ten; p'

alienacone Nichi de Kingdon tenent dei Johnis de Boyvile qam fec' eidm abbti & valent mañia pdicta p' annu xlas unde Kingdon valet viij s. p. 81.

D' hiis qui Clam' returnu' vel extract' breviu' &c.

Dnt qđ qđ Hugo de Ferrar' & Wifts de Chiv'ston apud Hund' de Thurleston, Gilbo de Cnovitt Lodeswell Abbas de Buffestria Stanburg apud Brente & Buffestr' Johes de Boyvill apud Sciredon Extract. prior de Plimton apud DEN Abbas de Sco Donmel' apud RASTRIWE Nich fil Martini apud Derlington Rog's de Mules apud Dupeford et Johes de Besillis apud Alfington hūt furc' & assisas c'visie set [sed?] nesciūt quo waranto. It' Abbas Buffestie in man'io de Churestorwe habet fur' et assias panis & c'visie in quo man'io est novo burg' qui respondit p' se p' vj jur' & tenēt m'cutu die Venis & hnt assias panis & c'visie si nesciūt quo waranto. p. 91.

It de hiis qui-h'nt libertate &c.

D'nt q'd abbas Buffestrie clam' hre lib' qd quiet' est de Extract. hidag' murdriis & aliis comunib; gildis s; nesciut quo war' & man'iu de Dertigton et Dupeford quiet' sint d'coib; gildis & de turno vic' s; nesciut quo war'. Et seid q'd Nichs fil Martini tenet man'iu de Dertigton Rog's de Mules man'iu de DUPEFORD & Gilb' de Conevill man'iu de LODESwell. p. 91.

It de hiis qui de novo appropriav'int chac' &c.

Dnt qd man'ia de Dupeford Derlington and L clam' hre warenna & hut s3 a quo tpe vl quo waranto ignorant.

D'nt q'd abbas de Buffestria & convent' fec'int purpresturã de quoda' magno vasto comun' more in australi p'te de DERTEMORE ad nocumentu' totius patrie q' in t'pe H. Reg' p'ris d'ni Reg' nuc (nup?) Hewaldus abbas Buffestrie & (Sic). convent' p'dcs vastū sibi appropriav'ut & tenēt & vendūt carbones turbas & pasturas de anno in annu & capiunt inde redd quo waranto ignorāt ad dapnū annuali xL. sol. p. 91.

Hund' de Colrig'.

D' feodis dni' Reg' & tenentibu; ejus &c.

D'nt q^d Rog's de Valle Torta tenuit baronium de Hurberton cū membr' de d'no Rege in capite p' s'viciū duos militu' ad bellū quando dīns Rex h'uit necesse v'l qatuor armigeru' & eadem baronia est nūc in manu d'nīi Reg' p' morte d'ci Rog'i de qua baronia Abbas de Bufestia tenet Sutholn p' donū

Rici' Bareyn qui feoffat' fuit de baronia de Hurberton et dedit

eide abbati t'pe H. Reg' p'ris dñi R' nūc xl. q'nto. It d'nt q'd abbas de Bufestia tenet centu' acr' bosci apud Sutholn in man'io de Huberton que boscu elemosinavit Rads de Valle Torta fra't dči Rog'i nuper defuncti d'eo abb'ti tpe ejusde' H. Reg' p'ris dni R. nuc xl. sodo. p. 89.

104. In consequence of the returns of the commissioners it is supposed that the statute of Gloucester was enacted, and various holders of land were called upon to answer "Quo Waranto" such things had or had not been done, and in the Rolls of the Pleadings in answer we find that the Abbot of Buckfast was called upon to defend the then possessions of the house, inasmuch as he claimed to have a view of frankpledge, assize of bread and beer, and free warren, and a gallows in Buckfast, Churstow, Heathfield, and Batteburg. The abbot by his attorney pleaded that he claimed no free warren, and that as to the gallows he produced the deed of Richard I., which gave him the rights he exercised, and as to the other matters he pleaded that the crown had no right to question him, for the places where they were exercised were within the precincts of the hundred of Roger de Moles and Richard, the Lords of the Manors of Stanborough and Ermington respectively. On behalf of the King it was alleged in reply, that privileges of that kind especially pertained to the King, and, as the abbot showed no warrant from the crown, judgment was demanded on its behalf. As far as I know there is no account of the termination of the case, which was tried at Exeter. It frequently happened that proceedings, up to a certain point, were carried on, and then dropped, either because the King's advisers knew they had a bad case, or because it was not thought worth while to disturb the holders, or, which perhaps happened as frequently as either of the others, that unmolested possession was retained by judicious bribes.

At Exeter. Octave of St. Martin. 9-10 Ed. I. A.D. 1281.

Abbas Buffestr sum fuit ad respond dno Regi de pto quo War clam hre visum fanci pleg emend ass panis & cvis facte & furc in Buffestr Thorestowe Hecfeld & Batteberg & libam Warenn in dnicis tris suis ibidm sine licenc etc.

Et Abbas p atorñ suŭ veñ Et quo ad libam warenñ dic qd nullam warenñ clam in pdcis vill Et quo ad furc dic qd dñs Rics Rex concessit ei Infangenethef & Itfangenethef in omib; pdcis vitl p cartam suam qam pft & hoc idm testat Io inde sine die Et quo ad visum tanci pleg emend ass panis & cvis

fecte in Buffestr & Thorestowe dic qd sunt infra pcinctum Hundri Rogi de Moeles de Stanberwe Et quo ad Hecfeld & Battebergh dic qd sunt infa peinetu Hundri Rici fit Stephi de Ermington in quibus Hundr nich por accede dno Regi Et per judm.

Here, in the later entry mentioned below, follows: "Et petit Judm si dns Rex accoem heat ad pacas libtates petendas que sunt in alienis Hundris."

Et Wills de Gyselham qui sequit etc. Dic qd huj mod libtates spalit ptinent ad Coron dni Reg Et desic nullu aliud

ostend war Io ad judm.
Dies dat est coram dno Rege a die Pasch in unu mensem ubicuq, etc. [de audo Judo etc. Et Abbas po lo suo Waltm de ffyrsedon, added on the Roll in the note.

Assize Roll. Devon

M
1
34
Memb. 20 d.

M
A similar entry in the Assize Roll 1
33
3 on memb. 37,

with, here and there, a trifling variation in the Record. The names of places are written: "in Buffestre Thurescowe Hetfeld & Batteburg & libam warennam in dnicis suis ibidem sine licencia etc." This last-mentioned entry will also be found in the Placita Quo Waranto. ed. Record Com. fol. 1818, p. 168.

105. Of Robert, who was confirmed abbot in 1280, we have nothing to record. He did not, I think, continue abbot long, for I have found that Peter, whom Oliver mentions as occurring in 1306, was abbot at least as early as 1290, and his name appears again in 1295-6, as will be seen from the following extracts:-

Aº Regis E. 19, facta convenc. inter Petrū Abtem de Buckfastre et ejusc Loci convent ex vna pte et Johe de Hubernford ex alt. p terra in Brenta. Test. Wilto de Kil-

berry Witto de Boyvill. P. 9. (P. 381.)
Convencio facta 24 E. inter Petr. Abb. de Buckfastr etc. et John Welbrok p Pra in Brenta. Test. Pho de Boterford, Heñ le Norreis, Hug de Corndon, Rico de la Forde, Rico de la Forde, Rico de Hubernford, 24 E. 1, p. 10. (Additional MSS. Brit Mars 28 640 r. 220) MSS. Brit. Mus. 28,649, p. 380.

106. In Abbot Peter's time the Survey for the Taxation of Pope Nicholas was taken. In 1288 this Pope gave to Edward I. the tenth of all the revenues of the churches in England,

Scotland, and Ircland, in aid of the war in the Holy Land. The survey was not made till 1291 and 1292, as the King did not immediately avail himself of the benevolence of the Church. The entries relating to this abbey are as follows:—

Decanat' de Cadebur.		Taxatio.		Decima.	
Abbas Buffestr' p'cipit de ecclia de Donne	2	0	0	0	40
Decanatus de Chamlegh. Abbas Buffestr' p'cipit de ecclia de Sele	2	13	4	0	5 4
Vicar' de eadem Ecclia de Birfestr' Vicar' de eadem	1 5 1	13 10 6 0	4 0 8 0	0 n 0 n	13 4 on ex 10 8 on ex
Decanat' de Wodlegh. Pens' alibi (Abbas Bufestr' p'cipit de) bnfie (Ecclia de Thurstonde*)	0	13	4	0	1 4
Archidiaconat' Totton'.	_				
Maniū de Brent q'd tax'		15			
Maniū de Northon † q'd tax' .	3	14	0 1		
Apud Donfestr'‡ q'd tax' Apud Hedfelle § q'd tax' Abbas Apud Benkebureh a'd tax'	4	8	0	•	
	2	13	ŏ		
Buftr', Apud Bodrikesnot¶ q'd tax'.	2	4	8		
Apud Sele q'd tax'	2	9	4		
Apud Dymm'** q'd tax'	3	10	0		
Apud Trisma q'd tax'					
Apud Robrok and Hyndon q'd ta Sma 37			0		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14	-			
Taxatio Ecclesiastica, P 146, 149, 151-153, fo	N	cho		pp	. 144,

107. In 1297, April 8, Edward I. visited the Abbey, probably on his way to Plympton Priory. He was in Devonshire fourteen years before, and spent some time at Exeter with Queen Eleanor, and the Court kept Yule-tide in the Bishop's palace.

108. Abbot Peter was one of the witnesses to a deed with the Abbot of Tavistock and the Priors of Plympton and

Churchstow.Notone.Buckfastleigh.Heathfield.

^{||} Batisborough.
| Petrockstowe.
| Donne.

Totnes, which was an undertaking by the Burgesses of Ashburton to provide a maintenance for a priest and necessaries for divine worship for the Chapel of St. Laurence, at Ashburton. A transcript of this deed will be found in the Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, by Dr. Oliver, from the Registers of Bishop Stapledon, p. 69. Robert, Stephen, and John de Churstowe succeeded Peter, 1 Aug. 1316; 24 June, 1330; and 1 Nov. 1332. I have not found a single entry relating to acquisition of land, disputes leading to legal proceedings, or to any event in the history of the Abbey during the time of these three abbots.

109. William Giffard was confirmed 6th June, 1333, his predecessor having been abbot for only about eight months. He seems to have been more than once involved in controversy as to the rights of his Abbey. I have not been able to trace in the Year Books the particulars of the dispute between him and the Stoners, the then Lords of the Hundred and Manor of Ermington, mentioned by Dr. Oliver; and I have in other cases been unable to verify the learned doctor's references to public records, which in two or three instances

I particularly regret.

110. On the death of William Giffard early in 1349, Philip was admitted, 21 May, 1349, and in the following year he obtained from the King, a grant to his Abbey of a weekly market at Buckfastleigh, and a yearly fair at Brent, the former on Tuesday, and the latter on the feast of St. Michael and the two preceding days, to be held on Brent Down. I believe this fair is now represented by the Brent September fair. How long the Buckfastleigh weekly market continued I do not know, but an unsuccessful attempt to revive it was made early in this century.

GRANT TO THE ABBEY OF BUCFASTE OF A WEEKLY MARKET AT BUCKFASTLEIGH AND OF A YEARLY FAIR AT BRENT.

B eisdem satīm. Sciatis nos de gra nra spali concessisse Pro abb'e et I hac carta fira confirmasse ditcis nob in xpo Abbi I Conventui conuentu de de Bucfast in Com Devon qu' ipi 't successores sui imppetuu Bucfast. heant vnu meatu singlis septimanis p diem Martis apud Bucfastenlegh t vnam feriam singlis annis apud Brente in quadam placea vocata Brentedoune p tres dies duraturam videlt in die sci Michis in mense Septembr 7 p duos dies px dedentes nisi meatu illud t feria illa sint ad nocumentu

^{*} Archiep'is Ep'is Ducib' Comitib' Baronibus Justic' vice commitib' prepositis Ministris et om'ibu' Ball's et fidelib' suis.

vicinoz meatoz i vicinaz feriaz Quare volum i fermit peipim p nob i heredibi ñris qui păci Abbas i Conventus i successores sui imppetuu heant dea meatu i feriam apud loca paca cum omib; libtatib; i libis consuetudinib; ad huiusmodi meatu i feriam ptinentib; Nisi meatu illud i feria illa sint ad nocumentu vicinoz meatoz i vicinaz feriaz sicut pacem est. Hiis testib; venabilib; prib; J. Archiepo Eboz Angi Primate Cancellario no W. Epo Wynton Thes no Hen Duce Lancasti Witto de Bohun Norat i Thoma de Bello Campo Wampo Wari Comitib; Bartho de Burgherst seniore Jone de Grey de Retherfeld Senescallo hospicij no i pipm Rege nunc Witto Mugge.

(Charter Roll 25 to 27 Edw. III. m. 7.)

111. Philip was not abbot long. He was succeeded by Robert Simons, whose name I find frequently occurring in legal documents for nearly forty years. As early as 1358 he is mentioned, and as late as 1393. Whether it is that he was particularly litigious, or that his predecessors had been lax in their care of the rights of the Abbey, I do not know, but, besides the case of the Abbey against the Dean and Chapter of Exeter with reference to the fishery of the Dart,* I have found references to several other cases in the Assize and De Banco Rolls, some of which I give.

112. The first relates to a claim made against the abbot by Richard Avery, who complains that on the Thursday after the Feast of St. Dionysius in the 30th year of Edward III., the Abbot vi et armis, at Trusham, carried off the goods and chattels of the said Richard, labour horses [jumenta], oxen, cows, heifers, calves, pigs, and sheep, besides corn, hay, straw, and other things, and alleged that he was injured to the extent of £100. The abbot in person stated, in reply to the charge, that he ought not to be called upon to answer, inasmuch as Richard Avery was his villein, belonging to the Manor of Trusham, the property of his church of the Blessed Mary of Buckfast, and sought judgment accordingly. Richard said that he was a free man and not a villein, but the jury upon their oaths were satisfied that poor Richard was nativus, and the abbot had judgment. This document therefore is valuable, showing that at this time, 1358, the villein had no rights, at all events against the lord of the soil. Professor Stubbs eloquently describes the position of the nativus after the Con-

^{*} Oliver's Monasticon, p. 371.

quest, and shows that, although it may seem a hard one to us at this time, it had many advantages. "Under a fairly good lord, under a monastery or a college, the villein enjoyed immunities and securities that might be envied by his superiors; he had a ready tribunal for his wrongs, a voice in the management of his village; he might with a little contrivance redeem his children and start them in a higher state of life. His lord had a peremptory claim on his earnings, but his lord had a lord, whose claims on him were as irresistible, if not as legally binding. He was excluded from juries and assizes touching property, but by that exemption he was freed from the risk of engaging in quarrels in which he would be crushed without pity by the more powerful neighbour against whom he might have to testify. If he was without political rights, so were also the great majority of his superiors."*

Robtus Simon Abbas de Buckfestre attachus fuit ad res- At Exeter. pondenđ Ričo Averay de přito t^ansgr p billam Et unde idem ³² Ed. III. Ricus in ppria psona sua quer^a qđ die Jovis px post fm sči ^{Sept. 1358}. Dionis anno regni Reg E'nunc Angt tricesimo vi t armis videlt glad të apud Trussume bona t catalla ipsius Rici scilt tria Jumenta peii quadraginta solidoz sex boves peii quatuor libraz quatuor vaccas peii quadraginta solidorum duas Juventas peii sexdecim solidoz duos bovettos peii di mare tres vitulos peii sex solidoz quinque porcos peii quadecim solidoz nonaginta bidentes peii sex libr t sexdecim solidorum cepit t shduxit t quinq a reiis fr sentem quartia siligis quatuor l abduxit l quinq quritia fr septem quartia siligis quatuor quartia aven duodecim trusses de feno sexaginta trusses stramis quatuor coffr una caruca I ij heias de ferro I viginti clayes p i fald ad valenciam decem libras cepit i asportavit cont" pacem ic. unde dicit qd detioratus est i dampnu het ad valenciam centu libras. Et inde pducit sectam.

Et pdcus Robtus Abbas in ppia psona sua venit i dicit qd pdcus Ricus responder non debet quia dicit qd idem Ricus est nativus ipsius Abbiis de Manlia suo de Trussume Et idem Abbas I pdecessores sui Abbies loci pdci sciti fuerunt de ipso Rico t antecessoribus suis ut de nativis suis Mahlii sui pdci de jure eccte sue be Marie de Bokfast t petit judiciù etc. Et pdcus Ricus dicit qd ipse est liber homo t libe condicois t non nativus ipsius Abbtis put idem Abbas vsus eu plitando allegat t hoc petit qđ inquirat p priam. Et pdcus Robtus Abbas similiter. I'o prec est vic qd venire fac coram pfatis Justic hic die M'cur in prima septia quadragesime xxiiijor tam milites etc. Et qui nec etc. ad recogñ tc. Quia tam tc. idem dies datus

^{*} Stubbs, Const. Hist. vol. i. p. 430.

est ptibus pdcis etc. Ad quem diem coram Justic hic ven ptes pdče in ppriis psonis suis Et Jur ven qui de consensu pdcoz Rica Averay i Robti Simon Abbtis ad hoc etci triati i Jur dicunt sup sacrm suum që pdcus Ricus Averay est nativus ipius Robti Simon Abbtis de manlio suo pdco put idem Abbas supius allegat. To cons est qđ pdcus Ricus nichil capet p billā suā set sit in mīa p injusta queret sua Et pdcus Robtus Abbas quietus sine die.

Assize Roll. 1 8 Memb. 4^d. Devon.

113. In 1364, in the White Book of Tenures in Cornwall, we have an order for the delivery of a tun of wine to the Abbot of Buckfast. The Carmelites of Plymouth at the

same time obtained five tuns. I have printed this elsewhere.*
114. In 1366 there was a dispute with the Vicar of
Harberton, and in 1367 the abbot had occasion to take proceedings against John Prestcote and Matthew Kelly, who had destroyed trees to the value of ten pounds.

Dies datus est Abbi de Buckfast quer p Johem Wonard Devon. att suum t Galfro vicar ecctie de Huberton p Johem Wilby att suu de ptito tansgr hic a die sce Trinitat in xv dies pee peiū sine esson tc. (De Banco Roll, 41 Edward III. Hilary,

Abbas de Bukfast p Johem Prestecote attorñ suu op se iiij^{to} die vsus Ricm Asshelegh t Matheu Kellygh de ptito quare vi t armis arbores ipius Abbis ad valenc decc libras apud Bukfast nup crescent combusserunt t alia enormia tc. Et ipi non ven et pdcus Ricus fuit attach p Johem Ude t Johem Hert I'o ipi in mia Et pc est vic qd distr eum p omnes tras tc. et qd de excitiba tc. Et qd heat corpus eins hic a die Pasche in tres septias p Justic tc. et de paco Matheo mand vic que nichil het tc. I'o pc est vic que cap eum si tc. et salvo tc. Ita que heat corpus eius hic ad pfatum tmiñ tc. (De Banco Roll, Hilary, 42 Edward III. m. 163d.)

115. The next document is from Rymer's Fædera. It must not be supposed that John Beaumont was the Abbot of Buckfast in 1372. Doubtless this proclamation was issued in the time of trouble following the victory of the Spaniards over the English off Rochelle, when the Earl of Pembroke, the son-in-law of the King, was taken prisoner.

Devon.

^{*} Ecclesiastical Hist. Old Plymouth, Appendix, p. 88.

DE HOMINIBUS AD ARMA IN COMITATU DEVON' ARRAIANDIS.

A.D. 1372.
46 Edw. III.

Rot. Franc.
46 Edw. III. m. 27, in Turr' Lond.

Rex venerabili in Christo patri Thomæ, eadem gratia episcopo Exon' ac dilectis Hugoni de Courtenay comiti Devon', Johanni de Cheverston, Theobaldi Greneville, Ricardo de Stapuldon, Willielmo de Bykebury, et Martino Ferrers, salutem.

Sciatis quod nos, de fidelitate et circumspectione vestris pleniùs confidentes, assignavimus vos, conjunctim et divisim, ad omnes homines defensabiles comitatûs Devon', infra libertates et extra, exceptis nominibus, qui nobiscum in obsequium nostrum sunt profecturi, cum omni festatione arrairi, et ipsos, videlicet, quemlibet eorum juxta statum et facultates suas, armis competentibus muniri, faciendum : et ad ipsos, sic arraiatos et numitos, videlicet, illos qui terras vel tenementa juxta costeram maris habent, ad morandum super eisdem terris continue cum tota familia sua, et alios, terras et tenementa super costeram prædictam non habentes, juxta præmunitionem vestram, et cujuslibet vestrum ad costeram prædictam quociens necesse fuerit; et periculum aliquod iminuerit, viis et modis quibus melius expedire videritis, venire compellandum, ibidem quamdiu indiguerit super salvâ custodià terræ maritimæ continuè moraturos, ad resistendum malitiæ inimicorum nostrorum, si qui regnum nostrum invadere præsumpserint.

Et ad omnes illos, quos in hac parte contrarios inveneritis seu rebelles, arestandum, et prisonis nostris mancipandum, in eisdem moraturos, quousque de eorum punitione aliter

duxerimus ordinandum.

Et ideò vobis et cuilibet vestrûm districtiùs quo poterimus, mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod circa præmissa, omnibus aliis prætermissis, cum omni diligentiâ et solicitudine quibus poteritis, effectualiter intendatis, et ea faciatis et exequamini in formâ prædictà: et vos ipsi et qualibet vestrûm ad terras et tenementa vestra, costeræ prædictæ propinquiora, cum omni festinatione vos trahatis, ibidem super salvâ custodiâ terræ maritimæ, cum totâ familiâ vestrâ continuè moraturi.

Damus autem vicecomiti nostro comitatûs prædicti, ac universis et singulis aliis fidelibus nostris comitatûs prædicti, tam infra libertates quam extra, tenore præsentium in mandatis, quod vobis, et cuilibet vestrûm in præmissis pareant, obediant et intendant, quociens et quando per vos, seu aliquem vestrûm, super hoc ex parte nostrâ fuerint præmuniti.

In cujus,

Teste Rege, apud Westm' xx die Julii

Per ipsum Regem et consilium.

[Rymer's Fædera, vol. iii. p. 2, p. 956, ed. 1830.]

116. In the Year Book, 50 Edward III. 1375, is mentioned the case of the Abbot of Bukfast versus the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, John Wyllyot, and Robert Davy [see ff. 10b and 11], and in the Liber Assisarum, 47 Edw. III., the Dean and Chapter of Exeter and John Wiliot, clerk, were attached to answer to Robert, abbot of Bukfast, of the plea, "quare ipsi cum Thomas Bail de Staverton, etc. injuste & sine judicio levaverunt quendam gurgitem in Staverton ad nocument' liberi ten' sui in Bukfast post primam, &c." The abbot used to take fish to the value of 401. per annum, and now cannot take more than to the value of 10s. a-year. Arguments upon verbal omissions and technicalities followed, but nothing apparently was done. The last words are "Et sur ceo adjornatur."

117. The following relate probably to the same matter, and

are taken from the De Banco Roll:

Devon.

Jura int Abbem de Bukfast que transtructure transtructure au de cectie beati Petri Exoñ transtrulum eiusde ecctie transtructure wyliet cticum de eo si patcus Abbas pendente bri suo vsus ipos Decanu transtrulu transtructure au pendente bri suo vsus ipos Decanu transtrulu transtructure au pendente bri suo vsus ipos Decanu transtrulum Baillyf de Stavtoñ iniuste transtructure indico levaverunt quendam gurgitem in Stavtoñ ad nocumentu libit teñ ipius Abbis in Bukfast pstravit gurgitem patem p quod idem Abbas bre suu vitius vsus patem John manutenere non debet sicut idem Johes dicit vel non sicut pateus Abbas dicit Et eciam si die impetracois bris patei Abbis scitt decimo die Novanno regni Regis nunc Angt quadragesimo patei Decanus transtructure patem patei patei ad nocumentu libit teñ patei Abbis in Buckfast p qd ipi vt tenentes soli illius ad excepcoem allegana in Cassacoem bris patei admitti debeant sicut ijdem Decanus tracois bris patei Johes Willyet fuit tenens eiusdem soli vt de libo teñ sicut pateus Abbas dicit ponit in respen hic vsq. a die Pasche in xv dies nisi Justic ani Regis ad assias in com pateo capiena assigñ p forma statuti etc. die Mocur propost fm

sci Mathie Apli apud Exon prius venint p descu Jur quia nullus ven. I'o vic heat corpa etc.—(De Banco Roll, 48 Edw. III., Hilary m. 169 d.)

Jura int Johem Welyet quer t Robtm Abbem de Bukfast Devon. t fratrē Johem Skyredoñ frem Radm Middelworthy frem Robm Coka t frem Walterum Morchard cōmonac eiusdē Abbis de ptito tansgr ponit in respectu hic vsq; a die Pasche in tres septias p Justic nisi Justic dni Reg ad assias in com petco capiene assign p formā statuti etc. die Mercur pr post festu sci Mathie Apli apud Exon prius venlint p def'cu Jurquia nullus ven. I'o vic heat corpa etc. Ad que die ven ptes etc. Et vic non mis bre. I'o Jura petca ponit in respem hic vsq; a die sce Trinitatis in xv dies p def'cu Jurquia nullus ven. I'o vic heat corpa tc. Ad que die * *

Further put in respite to Michaelmas, then to Hilary. (Apparently here the Record stops, but the writing is so bad, small, and close, that it is difficult to say positively).—Ibid. m. 263.

118. In 1377 we again find Abbot Robert in legal mire, prosecuting James Audeley for interfering with the river Dart and the fishery at Dartington, Staverton, and Little Hempston. No decision upon the case can be found. It is repeated de novo in subsequent Rolls.

Jacobus de Audele Chivaler sum fuit ad respondend Robto Devon Abbti de Bukfast de ptito quare ipe injuste t sine judicio levavit sex gurgites in Dertyngton Staverton t Hemmeston Arondel ad nocumentu libi ten ipius Abbtis in Bukfast t Ayshperton post p"m të Et unde idem Abbas p Thomam Spyrweye attorn suu dië që ubi idem Abbas het t here debet ipeq t omës pdecessores sui Abbtes loci pdei a tempe quo non extat memoria huerunt in villis de Bukfast t Ayshperton in quadam aqua vocata Derte quendam gurgitem de quo quidem gurgite pdea aqua de Derte currit usq3 ad pdeas villas de Dertyngton Staverton Hemmeston Arondel t a pdeis villis usq3 ad altum mare extra portum de Dertemouthe de quo gurgite idem Abbas here debet ipeq3 t omës pdecessores sui Abbtes ejusdem loci a tempe cuj cont rii memoria non existit huerunt quandam aperturam latitudinis sex pedu in aqua

pdča in medio majoris cursus t pfunditat ejusdem aque in omib; locis t dñiis int pdčas villas de Bukfast t Ayshperton t altū mare extra portū pdčm ex quacumq, pte ubi majorē cursū t pfunditat ejusdem aque in alneo suo fore contigit p quam quidem apturam salmones trutes peles t alii pisces maris natare solebant t potuerunt ab alto mari extra portū pdčm usq, ad gurgitē ipius Abbtis sup dčam pdčus Jacobus levavit pdčos sex gurgites ex t svso ejusdem Aque t pdče apture in eadem aqua de Derte in pdčis villis de Dertyngton Staverton t Hemmeston Arondel int gurgitē ipius Abbtis pdčm t altū mare t portū sup dčm p quos quidem gurgites in eisdem villis de Dertyngton Staverton t Hemmeston Arondel sic levat aptura pdča est obstructa ita qt pisces të natare non possunt ab alto mari usq, ad gurgitem ipius Abbtis pdčm sicut solebant p quod ubi ipe Abbas solebat t potuit cape pisces in gurgite suo pdčo ad valenciam quadraginta librar, p annū ante levacočem t obstruccočem sup dčas t modo non potest cape pisces nisi ad valenč decem solido, p annū et sic ad nocumentū etc. unde dič qt deter est t dampnū het ad valenč mille libra, Et inde pduč sectam etc.

Et pdcus Jacobus p Johem Bozoun att suu ven Et pet indo visu heat t Dies datus est eis hic a die sci Michis in xv

dies p Justic Et infim tc.

De Banco Roll, Trinity, Ric. II. m. 210.

119. In 1377 a brief somewhat similar to the one before mentioned (par. 115) from the King and his Council, is directed among others to the Abbot of Buckfast.

DE MORA FACIENDA, SUPER INVASIONE GALLICORUM.

A.D. 1377.
51 Edw. III.

Rot. Claus.
51 Edw. III. m. 8 in Turr. Lond.

Rot. Claus.
51 Edw. III. m. 8 in Turr. Lond.

Rot. Claus.
51 Edw. III. m. 8 in Turr. Lond.

Rot. Claus.
51 Edw. III. m. 8 in Turr. Lond.

Franciæ, et alii sibi adhærentes, magnam multitudinem navium gallarum, et bargearum, cum homnibus ad arma et armatis, congregârunt, et infra regnum nostrum Angliæ, ad citiùs quo poterunt, applicare, et nos, et dictum regnum nostrum, ac totam linguam Anglicanam destruere et delere proponunt, nisi eorum malitiæ manu forti resistatur:

Nos volentes hujusmodi dampnis et periculis, quæ nobis et dicto regno nostro, ex subitis dictorum inimicorum nostrorum aggressibus evenire possent præcavere, vobis, districtius quo

poterimus, firmiter injungendo mandamus, quod vos, cum omni festinatione, ad terras et tenementa vestra, villæ de Dertmouth propinquius adjacentia, personaliter divertatis, ibidem, cum hominibus vestris, et tota familia vestra, fortiori modo quo poteritis, super defensione villæ prædictæ, et partium adjacentium, contra hostiles agressus, continue moraturi.

Et homines et tenentes vestros ibidem, videlicet, quemlibet eorum juxta statum et facultates suos, arraiari, et moram continuam ibidem, fortiori modo quo poterunt, hujusmodi periculis iminentibus, facere, et ipsos ad hoc celeriter faciendum, per districtiones bonorum et catallorum suorum, et alios vias et modos quibus poteritis, compelli et distringi faciatis indilatè; et hoc, sub periculo quod incumbit, nullatenus

Teste Rege, apud West'm xiv die Maii. Per ipsum Regem et consilium. (Rymer's Fædera, vol. iii., part 2, p. 1078, ed. 1830.

120. In the following extract, 1378, the abbot seeks to recover from John Suddon and Margaret his wife a messuage and land in Petrockstowe, which Robert Goding held of William Giffard, the former abbot, and which the then abbot claimed, as reverting to the Abbey on the death of Goding.

Robtus Abbas de Bukfast petit vsus Johem Suddon ? Devon. Margiam uxem ejus unu ferlingu tre 7 tres acras pti cu ptiñ in Petrokystowe que Robtus Godyng^o tenuit de Willo memb. 289d. Giffard nup Abbe de Bukfast pdecessore nunc Abbis et que ad iğm nunc Abbem revti debent tanq"m escaeta sua eo qd pdcus Robtus Godyng obiit sine her c. Et unde idem Abbas p Thomā Spirwey att suu dicit qd pdcus Robtus Godyng fuit seit de ten pdcis cu ptin in dnico suo ut de feodo I Jure tempe pacis tempe dñi E nup Reg Angt Avi dñi Rege nunc capiend inde explec ad valenc 7c. 7 ea tenuit de pdc Witto Pdco c. p homag i fidelit i scutagiu dni Rege cu accederit ad quadraginta solidos decem solid qñ ad plus plus qñ ad minus minus 7c. 7 p svicia sex solidos p annu ad quatuor anni tmios principales solvend, vidett ad festa sci Michis Natat Dñi Pasch 7 Natat sci Johis Bapi de quib; sviciis idem pdecessor 7c., fuit scit ut in jure ecctie sue sce Marie de Bukfast [blank] p manus pdči Robti Godyng ut p manus veri tenentis sui vidett de pdčis homag ? fidelit ut de feodo ? Jur 7 de polico redditu in dñico suo ut de feod o 7 Jure Et que ad pdcm nunc Abbem reverti debent tanqum eschaeta sua eo

qđ etc. Et inde pducit sectā etc. Et pdči Johes 7 Margeria p Johem Copleston att suū veh Et defend Jus suū quando etc. Et dicunt qđ ipi nichil hent in ten pdčis nisi ex dimissione Johis Hopere ad vitā ipos Johis Suddon 7 Margie tantū revsione inde ad pdčm Johem Hopere 7 her suos spectante sine quo non possunt pdčo Abbi inde respondere 7 petunt auxiliū de ipo Johe Hopere heant eū hic in Crastino sci Martini etc. Idem dies dat est pdčis ptib; p attorn suos pdčos hic c. ad quē diem pdčus Johes Hoper sum fecit se esson de malo veniend vsus pdčm Abbem 7 de pdčo ptito et huit inde die p Esson suū hic ad hunc die scitt a die Pasche in tres septias extunc px seqū put patet rotlo Esson sexto Idem dies dat fuit ptib; pdčis hic c. Et modo ad hunc die ven tam ptes pdče p attorn suos pdčos q m pdčus Johes Hoper p Johem Copleston attorn suū ven Et idem Johes Hoper se jungit pdčis Johi Suddon 7 Margie in respondent vsus pdčm Abbem de pdčo ptito etc. [Hereupon a day was given to the parties, as well ye Abbot as John Suddon or Margery and John Hoper, now joined, from Michaelmas to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Trinity to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Trinity to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Trinity to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Trinity to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Trinity to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Trinity to fifteen days; at which day come the parties aforesaid from Easter to three weeks] in statu quo nunc salvis ptib; etc.

De Banco Roll, Trinity, 1 and 2 Ric. II.

Here, too, the termination of the case does not appear on the Rolls. For some reason or other it would seem to have been dropped, a compromise being effected, or one of the parties not being sure of his success, allowing the other to take or retain possession of the land in dispute.

122. The next extract I have during Abbot Simon's time relates to his claim against Walter Rosere and William Buriman, whom he charged with carrying off his villeins, Christina Barry and John Barry, of Downe St. Mary, and the abbot claimed that he was injured to the extent of 201.

Devon.

Abbas de Bukfast p Johem Lacche aff suu op se iiijio die vsus Waltum Rosero ? With Burinan de ptito quare vi ? armis Cristina Barry ? Joham Barry nativas ipius Abbis in svico suo apud Seyntemarydoune existentes cepunt ? abduxerunt p quod idem Abbas sviciu nativas suas pdcas p magnu tempus amisit ? alia enorma ?c. ad dainpnu ipius

Abbis viginti libra, ? con" pacē dñi E' nup Regis Angt avi ?c. Et ipi non ven Et pc fuit vic qd capet eos Et vic nichil inde fecit nec bre misit. I'o sicut prius capiant qd sint hic a die sci Michis in xv dies p Justic.

De Banco Roll, 8 Rich. II. Trinity [1384].

123. In the next, of the date 1393, the abbot is the defendant, being called upon by William Beaumont to deliver to him a box, with writings and documents in it. It appears that the box, with its contents sealed up, was handed by John Beaumont the father of the claimant in his lifetime to John Warre, Episcopus Cumogensi, [? Le Mans] and that on the death of John Beaumont the same should have been handed to the son. And afterwards the bishop died at the Abbey of Buckfast, and the box with its contents came into the possession of the abbot, who would not give it up, by which William, the heir of John Beaumont, was much injured, and claimed redress and satisfaction. The bishop appeared by his attorney John Lack, to whom he must have been a good client, admitted having the box, and in effect stated that he was only desirous of doing what was right with it. He produced it in open court, and said that he had received it from the deceased bishop to take care of; that there was another claimant for the box, a certain John Brightricheston, and which was the right owner he did not know; and asked that John Brightricheston might be protected. The court thought it necessary under these circumstances to give John an opportunity of proving his right, and a day was fixed for him to appear. On the day named he did not come, and eventually the box with the deeds and muniments were handed over to the first claimant, the plaintiff William Beaumont. Here we have, among other interesting matter, the apparent fact that an Englishman was a bishop of a foreign see, if Le Mans is meant, and that he died, and was probably buried, at Buckfast Abbey.

Following this are three other extracts from the same roll, relating to litigation initiated by the abbot in respect of trespass committed on the abbey lands.

Robtus Abbas de Bukfestrie sum fuit ad respondend Witto Devon. Beaumount de ptito qd reddat ei quandam pixidem cu cartis scriptis 7 aliis munimentis in eadem pixide contentis quam ei iniuste detinet %. Et vnde idem Wifts p Thomam Hertescote attorn suu dic qd cu quidam Jones Beaumount pal ipius Willi cuius her ipe est die lune px post fm sci Andr apli anno

regnoz dni Regis nunc quarto apud Exoñ libasset cuidam Johi Warre Epo Cumogensi* pixidem pacam sigillatam cum cartis scriptis t alijs munimentis cta tras t teñ que eidem Witto post mortem paci Johis Jure hereditañ descenderunt tangencia in eadem pixide contentis salvo custodiena et eidem Johi vel heñ suis cu inde requisitus fuisset reliband Ac postmodum pacus Epus in Abbia Bukfesrie obijt post cuius mortem pixis paca cu cartis etc. ad manus paci Abbis devenerunt. Idem tamen Abbas licet sepius requisitus pixidem pacam paco Johi Beaumount in vita sua nec eciam eidem Witto fit t heñ paci Johis Beaumount nondu libavit set illas ei hucusqi libare cont dixit t adhuc cont dicit vnde dic qd defioratus est t dampnum het ad valenciam centu libraz.

Et inde pduc sectam ic.

Et pdcus Abbas p Johem Lacche attorñ suŭ veñ Et pfert hic in cur pixidem pdcam cu cartis 7e. patam ad reddend cui cur Regis hic consideravit dic qd pixis illa cu cartis 7c. p pfatu Epm eidem Abbi libatu fuit salvo custodiend et cui de Jure libari debet deliband Et dic qd quidam Johes Brightrichestoñ clam pixidem pdcam cu cartis 7c. eidem Johi Brightrichestoñ de Jure libari debe set an pixis pdca cu cartis 7c. pdco Johi Brightrichestoñ an pfato Witto de Jure libari debeat nec ne dic qd ipe omio ignorat Et pet qd pdcus Johes Brightrichestoñ pmuniatur 7c. I'o prec est vic qd p pbos 7c. scire fac pfato Johi Brightrichestoñ qd sit hic in Octab sci Michis ostens si quid p se heat vel dice sciat quare pixis pdca cu cartis 7c. pfato Witto libari non debeat si 7c. Idem dies datus est ptib; pdcis hic 7c. Ad quem diem veñ tam pdcus Wittus qam pdcus Abbas p attorñ suos pdcos Et pdcus Johes Brightrichestoñ iiijto die ptiti solempniter exactus non veñ Et vic modo mand qd scire fecit eidem Johi Brightrichestoñ essend hic ad hunc diem ostens in forma pdca p Nichm More Johem Toune 7c. Robm Feryby I'o cons est qd pdcus Wittus heat libacoem pixidis pdce cum cartis etc. extra possessione pdci Abbis Et sup hoc pdcus Abbas pfert hic in cur pdcam pixide cum cartis 7c. parata ad reddend pfato Witto quequidem pixis cu cartis etc. Pfato Witto hic in cur liberata I'o idem abbas de eadem pixide cu cartis 7c. exorbeta 7c.—De Banco Roll, 17 Rich. II. Trinity.

Devon. Robtus Abbas de Bukfast I frater Edwardus Stele I frater memb. 176 d. Henr Haredon I frater Robtus Asshe I frater Stephus

^{* ?} for le Mans in France.

Roulande comonacos eiusdem Abbis ? Ricus Roke in mia p

plur defalt.

Dies dat? est Johanne que fuit pxº Johis Jaycok quer p Johem Jaycok attorn suu Et pacis Abbi Edwardo Henr Robte Stepho ? Rico p Johem Lacche attorn suu de ptito tansgr hic in Octab sci Hillar pcepcium sine esson etc ad que die ven ptes pace ?c. Et sup hoc dies datus est eis hic a die Pasche in tres septias pce pciu sine esson ?c.

Pasche in tres septias pee peiù sine essoñ %.

Mem.—On this Roll (230 d.) Robert, Abbot of B. v.

"Joham que fuit vxor Johis Jaycok" who "clausa fregit" and cut down the abbot's trees, depastured lands, &c. She does not come. Sheriff ordered to distrain her through all, &c., and have her body here from Hilary to fifteen days. No writ. Order for Easter as before.—Ibid. 18 Rich. II. Mich.

The next two extracts refer, one to a defaulting bailiff of the Abbey at Battochsburgh, who was not to be found, and the second, to a claim for the recovery of land and houses at Buckfastleigh.

Robtus Abbas de Bukfast p Johem Lacche attorñ suum op' Devon's se iiijto die vsus Johem Weryng de South lodebroke de phito q̃d reddat ei r̃onabilem compotu suu de tempe quo fuit ballivus suus in Battokysburgh 7 receptor denarios ipius Abbis Et ipe non ven Et p̃cept fuit vic q̃d capet eu Et vic modo mand q̃d non est invent 7c. I'o p̃cept est vic q̃d capiat eu si 7c. Et salvo 7c. Ita q̃d heat corpus eius hic in Octabis sci Hillar 7c.—De Banco Roll, 18 Rich. II. Mich. m. 250.

Abbas de Bukfast p Johem Lacche attorñ suu pet vsus Devon. Johnam Jaycok t Waltum Deghere vnu toftum cum ptiñ in Bukfastlegh Et vsus Johnam que fuit vxor Johis Jaycok septem mesuag duas acr tre t vnam acr p*ti et dimid cum ptiñ in eadem villa Et vsus Waltum Deghere de Bukfastlegh duo mesuag vnam acr tre t dimid t vnam acr p*ti cum ptiñ in eadem villa vt Jus tc. p bre Regis de forma donacois tc. Et ptci Johna Jaycok Waltus Deghere Johna que fuit vxor Johis Jaycok t Waltus Deghere de Bukfastlegh p Johem Jaycok attorñ suu veñ Et sepatim petunt inde visum heant tc. dies dat est eis hic a die Pasche in quinq septimanus Et intim tc.—1bid. m. 333 d.

124. I have not been able to find any account of the case referred to by Dr. Oliver which he calls the valuable cause of the fishery of the River Dart at Buckfastleigh against the Dean and Chapter at Exeter, but only a short reference to it.

In Hilary term, 1376, a verdict having already been given in favour of the Abbey, apparently at the assizes, the matter came before the Court of Common Pleas on demurrer. Davy, one of the defendants, had never once appeared. The words showing the finding are "Sur que quant a les auters" [Davy not having appeared] "qui averont pled' al enquest trove fuit p' nisi prius que le Dean & le Chapitre n'averont reens en le frank tenement, & auxi l'abbot n'avera abatu le Gorce pendant le brē, coē."

125. While hunting for the Dart case another important fishery case turned up, which is very fully set out in the De Banco Roll. It is too long to produce at length, but a friend who has helped me in transcribing documents for the purposes of this paper has prepared a full abstract of the proceedings. The dispute arose as to the right of fishery in the Brent River, the Avon, and the action was brought by the abbot, still Robert Simons, against Richard Knight, Vicar of Brent, and others. The case was tried, apparently, at Exeter, when a verdict was given in favour of the abbot. There was an appeal, and the verdict was reversed on technical grounds. I have given the judgment and some other parts of the proceedings as they appear on the Roll.

The King (Richard II.) issued a Writ of Mandamus to Walter Clopton and the Justices of the King's Bench, dated at Westm., 8 June, 22 R. 2 (1399); whereby he directed that Buckfast, the record and process relating to a plea of trespass between Robert, late Abbot of Buckfast, and Robert Knyght, Vicar of the Church of Brent, John Beare [and others as hereinafter], &c., being seen by them, a manifest error committed (as alleged) by the Justices of Common Pleas should be corrected. The Record and process mention in the said writ as

> Attorn recept apud Westm coram * * * Justic Dni Reg de coi Banco de Imio Hillar Anno regni Reg Rici scdi quartodecimo.

Devon'.

Robtus Knyght vicar ecctie de Brente Johes ffox Johes Beare Witts ffenford Witts Pitman Witts Langedon Johes Langedon Waltus Schaghe 7 Thomas Schaghe po lo suo Thomam Reymound vel Thomam Noreys vsus Rottm abtem de Bukfast de plito t"nsgr.

Ptita apud Westm coram Robto de Cherlton 7 soc suis Justic Dni Regis de Banco de T'Imio sce Trinitatis anno regni Reg Riči sčdi quintodecimo. Ro. ccevj.

Robtus Knyght vicar ecctie de Brente Johes ffox Johes Devon'. Beare Witts ffenford Witts Pitman Johes Langedon & Waltus Schage attach fuerunt ad respondend Robto Abbti de Bukfast de ptito quare ipi cu Witto Langedoñ a Johe Shaghe vi a armis claus ipius Abbis apud Brenta fregunt 7 arbores suas ibm nup crescentes succiderunt a in sepali piscar sua ibm piscati fuerunt a piscem inde ac arbores pacas necnon alia bona e catalla sua ad valence viginti libraz ac quingentos cuniclos suos peij centum solidoz ibm inventa ceperunt et asportaverunt a blada a herbam suam ad valenc centu solidoz ibm nup crescencia cum quibusdam averijs depasti fuerunt conculcaverunt a consumpserunt a alta enormia ei intulerunt ad grave Dampnum ipsius Abbis 7 cont" pacem Regis Et vnde idem Abbas p Johem Lacche attorñ suu querit qd paci Robtus Knyght Johes 7 Johes Wifts Wifts Johes 7 Walfus simil etc. die Jovis px post festu oim scoz anno regnoz dni Reg nune nono vi a armis scitt glad archuba a sagittis claus ipius Abbis apud Brenta fregunt 7 arbores suas vidett quadraginta quercus viginti fraxinos decem ulnos decem tremulos ? viginti fabos ibm nup crescentes succiderunt a in sepali piscaria sua ibm piscati fuerunt 7 piscem inde vidett quadraginta salmones lupos aquaticos percheas tencheas anguillas 7 pelos ac arbores percheas necnon alia bona 7 catalla sua vidett pannos lineos 7 laneos ad valence viginti libraz ac quingentos cuniclos suos peij centum solidoz ibm inventos ceperunt 7 asportaverunt 7 blada vidett frumentū ordeū fabas pisas 7 avenas 7 herbam suam ad valence etc. ibm nup crescence cu quibusd avijs vidett equis bob; vaccis affris bidentibus ? porcis depasti fuerunt conculaverunt 7 consumpserunt tansgr pacam quoad succisionem arboz piscacoem a depastu bladoz a herbe p duos annos tunc px segn diversis vicibus continuandi et alia enormia etc. Et cont pacem etc. vnde dic qd deter est a dampnu het ad valenc centu libraz a inde pduc sectam etc. Et paci Robtus Knyght Jones ffox Jones Beare Wills ffenford Wills Pitman Jones Langedon 7 Waltus p Thomam Norreys Attorñ suu veñ a defend vim a iniur quando etc. Et quo ad venire vi 7 armis necnon fraccoem clausi succisione arboz ac asportacióem bonoz a catalloz dic qd ipi in nullo sunt inde culpables et de hoc poñ se sup priam Et pacus Abbas simitr. Et eciam pacus Johes ffox 7 omes alij pe pem Robtm Knight quoad capcoem cuniclos dic silil qd ipi in nullo sunt inde culpables Et eciam idm Robtus Knight quoad depastu bladoz a herbe pacoz dic qd ipe in nullo est inde culpabit Et inde sepatim pon se sup priam Et pacus Abbas similit et quoad piscacoem etc. pfatus Robtus Knyght

dic qd quidam Witts Gybbe circa fm Oim scoz Anno regnoz đni Regis nunc sexto cepit de Pfato Abbe ad vsu ipius Robti r paci Witti Gybbe ac quozdam Johis Brode r Witti ffylyp piscariam pacam tenena ad voluntatem ec. ad piscana in eadm p voluntate sua. Et dic qd idm Robtus occupavit piscariam pacam in caam piscat fuit absq3 hoc qd ipe aliquo alio tempe in eadm piscaria piscat fuit et pocus Johes ffox a omes alij defend dic qd ipi vener in auxiliu ipius Robti ad piscand in piscaria paca pacis Annis sexto a septimo absq3 hoc qd ipe [aliquo] alio tempe in cadm piscar piscar fuerunt Et hoc pati sunt sepatim vrificare vnde singillatim non intend aliquam Iniur in psonis suis ea de causa assignari posse tc. Et quo ad capcoem cuniclos etc. Robtus Knyght dic qd ipe fuit capettus pdci Abbis a cu eodm Abbe comorabata pceptū pdci Abbis Annis regno, dni Regis nunc scdo , cio cepit duos cuniclos ad vsū eiusdin Abbis ibm r eos eidm Abbi afferebat e libavit absq; hoc qd ipe aliquo modo aliquos cuniclos ibm cepit Et hoc patus est vificare vnde non intend aliquam iniur in hac pte in psona sua assignari posse rc. Et pacus Jones ffox r omes alij defendentes pt pacin Robim Knyght quo ad depastu bladoz r hbe etc. dic ad divsis vicib; p tempus in narracoe pacis Abbis content divsa avia sua in bladis a herba paci Abbis capta a impeata fuerunt a in divsis cur eiusam Abbis p iam tempus ibm p tansgr illis que suntcadın t" nsgr vnde idm Abbas querit" amciati a afforati fuerunt a anciamenta illa cidm Abbi de tempe in tempus sepatim solverunt z sie dič qd pdeo Abbi p dampno p ipos in bladis z herba eiusam Abbis vade iam Abbas modo querit" in forma paca satisfem existit vnde non intena qd ipi occone illa ilum molestari seu gavari debeant etc. Et pacus Abbas dic qd paci Robtus Knyght Johes ffox Johes Beare Witts ffenford Witts Pitman Johes Langeton 7 Waltus vi 7 armis 7 de iniur sua ppria p tempus in narracoe eiusam Abbis content in sepali piscar ipius Abbis apud Brente piscati fuerunt a piscem inde ceperunt 7 asportaver cont" pacem Reg put p querelam ipius Abbis supponit" Et hoc pet qd inquirat" p priam. Et pacus Robtus Knyght & omes alij defendentes qui modo comparent silit Et eciam idm Abbas dic qd Robtus Knyght p tempus in narracoe ipius Abbis specificat vi armis de iniur sua ppria ? cont" pacem Reg cepit quingentos cuniclos suos ibm put idem Abbas querit" Et hoc similit pet qd inquirat" p priam Et pacus Robtus Knyght simitr Et quo ad depastu bladoz ? herbe pacoz iam Abbas dic qd paci Johes ffox Johes Beare Witts ffenford Witts Pitman Johes Langedon ? Waltus blada i herbam sua paca p tempus in narracce eiusam Abbis

content depast fuer cont pacem Reg absq3 hoc qd ijdm Johes ffox Johes Beare Witts ffenford Witts Pitman Johes Langedon Waltus p t nsgr illis anciati afferati fuerunt vel eidm Abbi inde p eisdm t nsgr satisfecerunt. Et hoc pet qd inquirat p priam Et pdci Johes ffox Johes Beare Witts ffenford Witts Pitman Johes Langedon waltus silit. I'o prest vic qd venire fac hic a die sci Michis in xv dies xij etc. p quos etc. et qui nec etc. Ad recogn etc. Quia tam etc.

Afterwards the jury being placed in respite at York from Michmas day to three weeks 16 R. II. unless the justices, &c. come before to Exeter, &c Afterwards on the day and at the place before Wm. Rykhill and Wm. Brenchell Justices assigned &c. in Co. Devon, come as well Robt Abbot of B as Robt Knyght, John Fox, John Beare, Wm. Fenford, Wm. Pitman, John Langedon, and Walt. Shaghe by yeir att. And likewise the Jurors who &c. say on their oath That ye sd John Fox, Wm. P. and John L. are not guilty of the trespass mentioned. And that the sd Robt. K. John B. Wm. F. and Walter Shaghe as to breaking the close, cutting down and carrying away 12 oak trees are guilty; and as to cutting down and carrying away the residue of ye trees mented, also taking and carrs away the goods and chattels mented they say that set Robt K. John B. Wm. F. and Walter S. are not guilty; and as to fishing in ye sevi fishery of ye Abbot and taking fish, that the sd Robt. John, Wm. and Walt. with force and arms for the time contained in the Abbot's description fished at Brent and took and carried away 30 salmon as complained by the abbot; and as to taking the remaining fish mentioned that they (R. J. W. and W.) are not guilty; and as to ye taking of the rabbits, except twenty of them, that ye sd Robt. John, Wm. and Walt. are not guilty; as to the 20 rabbits, they took and carried them away as compld by ye abbot; and as to the depasture that sd Robt Knught is guilty, and the sd John Beare, Wm. Fenford and Walter Shaghe also depastured, &c. and they were not amerced, &c. And they assess the damages of the s^d abbot on acc^t of y^e s^d trespasses at Ten Pounds So it is cons^d y^t y^e s^d abbot sh^d recover agst y^e said Robt. John, Wm. and Walter his s^d damages assessed at 10t. and ye sd R. J. W. and W. be taken And ye sd abbot in mercy for his false claim agst John Fox, Wm. Pitman, and John Langedon who are acquitted of ye sd trespasses. And hereupon s^d abbot confesses "se nolle ulterius prosequi" ag s Wm. Langedon and John Shaghe of plea aforesd. So ye sd abbot may have exon, &c.

Afterw^{ds} viz. in octaves of S. Hil. 16 R. II. Robt Knyght,

present here in Court, is committed to Flete prison (goale de

fflete) there to remain until &c.

The abbot by his s^d atty offered himself on the 4th day v. s^d Wm. Langedon and John Shaghe And they do not come And the sheriff is ordered &c. The sheriff has not sent ye writ Adjourned to Trinity Term then to be at York on ye morrow of S. John Bapt. At wend day no writ from ye sheriff. To be at York in the octave of S. Michael &c.

(Pleas at Westm de Banco Mich 15 R. II.)
Robt. Abbot of B. plt. v. Robt. Knyght vicar of ch. of
Brente, John Fox, John Beare, Wm. Fenford, Wm. Pitman,
John Langedon and Walter Shage of a plea of trespass. Jury
in respite. Adjourned to Hil. term when (no writ from ye
sheriff) Jury in respite to Trin.* 16 R. II. Again respited to
Michmas unless before &c. Jury to be before ye K.'s Justices
at York &c.

Afterwards, i.e. in Mich term 1 Hen. IV. before ye King himself at Westm. at the suit of sd Robt Knight, John Beare, Wm. Fenford and Walter appearing in person and ascertaining there was error in the record and process aforesd and in the delivery of the judgment aforesaid and because sd Robt late abbot praying for a writ to summon Wm. now abbot of Bukfast to be before the King to hear sd record and process. So the sheriff is ordered to let Wm. know, &c. The same day is given to sd Robt. J. Wm. and Walt. At wch day come before the King at Westm sd R. J. W. and W. in person, and the sheriff returns that he let Wm. now abbot know that he was to be at Westm. to hear &c. as required by yc K's writ by "Wiffm Lamelan, Wiffm Hamstede, Johem Coke & Ricm More," &c. Which said Wm. now abbot, tho warned and solemnly called on the fourth day, does not come. Hereupon yc sd Robt. John, Wm. and Walter say that in the record and process and delivery of judgment there are divers errors, viz.:—

That whereas the s^d Robt late abbot prosecuted a writ of trespass agst y^e s^d Robt. Knyght and other def^{ts} before y^e s^d justices etc. and y^e s^d def^{ts} by Thos. Norreys y^{etc} attorney w^{ch} said writ was quashed namely in Hilary Term 14 R. II.; and long afterw^{ds} i.e. 12 April 14 R. II. the s^d late abbot obtained that writ agst y^e def^{ts} in w^{ch} Thos. Norreys as the attorney of y^e def^{ts} (as contained in the said rec^d and proc.) whereas y^e s^d Thos. had no warrant in that second writ "de

^{*} Robert (abbot) "po. lo. suo Joh'm Lacche" in this Term.

quo totu pcessu pdem warrantizat";" and so in this, that the sd justices proceeded upon the said plea without any deft appearing in his own pson or by atty have erred. And by writ as well Wm. Thirnyng Ch. Justice de Côi Banco as Wm. Pountfreit keeper of the K's writs de Banco "ad certiorand etc." whether ye sd Robt. John, Wm. and Walter made any atty in the plea aforesaid, etc. The sd Wm. Thirnyng to search the Rolls and the sd Keeper to examine the writs of the terms and years aforesd and to certify wout delay. Afterwds 30 Jany in that same term Wm. Thirnyng certified that the Rolls of ye sd terms and years had been examined; and no attorney can be found of record in ye same. And ye sd keeper certified that he had no Writ of Atty for the terms and years aboves^d, and that the date of ye origination with the dispute afores^d is 12 April 14 R. H. And ye s^d Robt. John, Wm. and Walter say, that there is manifest error as appears by ye sd certificates. And in this, that whereas the sd Robt. late abbot supposed that they depastured at Brent, and they, the defts, alleged that they were diverse times amerced and satisfied the abbot of those amercemts, and ye so abb alleged that they were not amerced, &c. Afterwas the Justices by Writ of Nisi Prius inquired if John Fox, Wm. Pytman and John Langecon were guilty of the s^d trespasses or not, whereas y^e s^d J^{ces} ought to have inquired if y^e s^d John, Wm. and John were amerced and satisfied the abbot for said trespasses or not. And, because the Justices inqd if they were guilty or not of ye trespasses which the defts acknowledged, they erred. Also there is error in this, that whereas John Shaghe came not in his own person or by atty and never pleaded, nevertheless ye Justices inquired if he were guilty or not of the sd trespasses, they erred. Also in this, that whereas Walter Shaghe sd that he was not guilty of taking ye so rabbits (conies) as alleged by ye abbot, the Justices did not inquire whether he was guilty or not, they erred. Also in this, that whereas you sat abbot supposed that sat Robt Knyght and other defts fished in his several fishery at Brent and took fish, etc. the sat Robt K. sat you about you Feast of All Saints 6. R II. one Wm. Gibbe took from the abbot to the use of the sd Robt and others ye fishery aforesaid as tenant at will, etc. and said yt said Robt occupied the sd fishery and fished there: to weh plea ye sd abbot made no answer but maintained his writ, and yo sd Justices inqd as to the justification of sd Robt K. in sd plea, whereas the abbot made no answer to the justifⁿ, they erred. Also in this, that whereas John Fox and other def^{ts} said in year plea that they came to

assist Robt Knyght to fish in the 6th and 7th years, etc. whereas no mention was made of any seventh year in the plea and ye sd abbot by accepting that plea and answering thereto, whereas it is not the plea on which the parties joined issue (as appears in the Record) which issue the Justices accepted and inquired upon, they erred. Also in this, that whereas ye sd abbot supposed that the trespass was done at Brente, "postea in replicaçõe sua idm Abbas manutenuit đeam tunsgr fieri apud Brente v sie non manutenuit tungr pdcam fieri in villa in naracoe sua contenta s; in alia villa et in hoc qd Justic peesserunt ad iudm sup ili phito erraverunt.' And they pray that the said judgment on acct of sd errors and others in the Record and process aforesaid be reversed; and that the Court proceed to the examn of the said Record and process. Hereupon a day is given to ye said Robt Knyght and others from Easter to three weeks, at weh day came ye sd Robt and others in person; and, the Court not being ready to deliver judgement, a day is given to st R. &c. to be before our Lord ye King wherever, &c. in term of Holy Trinity to hear judgment. Ad quem diem coram dno Rege apud Westin ven pdči Robtus Knyght Johes Beare Willing Fenfford i Waltus in ppriis pson suis Et vis i diligent examinatis recordo i pcessu pdcis videt cur qd in hoc qd ubi Pdčus Robtus nup Abbas etc. supposuit p bre ? narr sua qd pdci Rob Knyght lalii defendent etc. blada l herbam sua cu quibusdam aviis suis depasti fuerunt apud Brenta etc. pdci Jones Fox Jones Beare Willms Fenfford Willms Pitman Jones Langedon it Walt Shaghe allegar qd p eisdm tensgr in Cur ipius nup Abbtis apud Brenta divsis tempib; amciati lafforati fuci la de cisdin amciament cidin nup Abbti satisfecet ad quod idm nup Abbas plitando alleg qd pdci Johes Fox t alii defend non fuer amciati t afforati p cisam t"nsgr nec p eisdm tansgr eidem nup Abbti satisfecer Sup quo postea de ti se die T loco put continet in recordo qua Justic adinquir de tinser paciei p bre de Nisi Prius deputat inquisiver si paci Johes Fox Williams Pitman T Johes Langedon fuer culpables de tinser paciei si vel non ubi paci Justic inquisivisse debuissent si paci Johes Fox Williams Pitman T Johes Langedon Langedon p pdcis tungr amciati t afforati fuerunt t p eisdm t"nsgr eidm nup Abbti satisfecer vel non put ipi plitando allegar Et in hoc qd Justic inquisiver si ipi fuerunt culpables de t"nsgr pdicis vel non ubi ipi p plitm suu pdcm cogn t"nsgr pdcum manifeste est err. I'o cons est qd ob errorem pdcm t alios in recordo t peessu pdcis comptos qd judm Jud'm adnull. pdcm revocetur adnullet 7 penit p nullo heat Et qd pdci

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Judgment.

Robt⁵ Knyght Jones Beare Wilts Fenfford Waltus reneant dampna sua pdca si que occone pdca pfato nup Abbti aut dco nunc Abbti satisfec int Et qd ipi eant inde sine die etc. (De Banco Roll, Hilary, 1 Henry IV.)

127. I have failed not only in verifying Dr. Oliver's authorities in the Dart fishery case, but also in ascertaining further particulars with reference to the placing of the arms of James and Thomas Audelay "in the window of the west end of the Conventual Church and in the window of the gable end in the Lady Chapel there." Although a careful search has been made, the entries have not turned up, and they are not where Dr. Oliver states they are. I much regret this, for I believe there is some mistake, inasmuch as Cistercian churches had no Lady Chapel, the whole church being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin [See Monasticon Cisterciense, cap. xviii.] I was in hopes also that the document might have contained some further references to the church, which might have enabled us to form some idea of its extent and appearance.

128. Robert Simons was evidently an abbot who had the interest of his house at heart, and did much for its worldly prosperity. He must have been abbot for upwards of thirty-five years, and was succeeded in his office by William Paderston, who was confirmed in September, 1395. He was not abbot long, and I have not been able to find anything relating to the abbey in which he was interested, except the Avon fishery case, which was finally decided in his time, and the following from the De Banco Roll 3 Henry IV., 1202.

Win. abbot of Buckfast, Brother Wm. Beagh, and Brother Richard Gorwet, fellow monks of the said abbot, and Thomas Baker and Richard Helyere, the abbot's servants, were attached to answer to Thomas Knight, Vicar of the Church of Brent, of the plea "quare vi et armis in ipsum Robtm apud Brente insultum fecerunt, etc.," and detained him in prison there until he, Robert, paid 201. for deliverance. The abbot denied his culpability, and alleged that Robert had diverted a water-course which ran through his, Robert's, lands, &c. All parties put themselves on the country, so the sheriff, to make come twelve, &c., from Michaelmas to fifteen days.

129. My next document is dated 18th May, 1414, when the learned William Slade had become about. He was a Devonshire man and educated at Exeter. Proceeding to Oxford, he acquired a good reputation, and about 1413 became abbot of Buckfast. As far as we know, with the

exception of the last abbot, he was the most distinguished man connected with the house. He was not only a scholar and a theologian, but an artist, and a spiritual guide to those over whom he was set, and to the parishioners of the churches belonging to the Abbey. He made many important additions to the conventual buildings, and I think it may be concluded that it is to his exertions that the people of Kingsbridge are indebted for the Chapel of St. Edmund, king and martyr,—consecrated by Bishop Stafford, 26th August, 1414, at which time the cemetery adjoining was also blessed—being

made a parish church.

130. Kingsbridge was in the parish of Churchstow. Certainly, as early as 1333, 7 Edward III., the manors of Churchstow and Kingsbridge belonged to the abbey, but how it became possessed of them is not clear. In 1291, when the Survey for the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas was taken, Churchstow belonged to the Abbey, and, as appears from the entry paragraph 106, the value is entered at 13s. 4d., the tenth being 1s. 4d. Churchstow is two miles from Kingsbridge, and, as often happened, a particular part of the parish, as time passed on, became as important as, or more important than, the neighbourhood around the mother church; and we find from a deed without date, but probably late in the twelfth century, that provision was required for the spiritual wants of the people of Kingsbridge. The original deed is in the possession of the feoffees of the town lands of Kingsbridge, and a translation will be found in Hawkins's History of Kingsbridge, p. 122.

"Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego M. de Litlecumba Rector Ecclesiæ de Chirchstowe concessi Abbati et Monachis de Bukfest edificare Ecclesiam in honore beati Edmundi Regis et Martiris in Dominio suo in Villa qua dicta Kingesbrig, ita quod omnes proventus illius Villæ ad Ecclesiam pertinentes cedant ad Sustentationem unius Capellani qui in prædicta Ecclesia Divina celebret imperpetuum, et omnes Homines in prædicta Villa manentes audiant divinum Servicium in prædicta Ecclesia Et omnia Ecclesiastica jura ibidem percipiant, ita cum quod Saltem semel in Anno insitent Matrem Ecclesiam scilicet Chirchstowe vidélicet in Assumptione Beatæ Mariæ Virginis ut infra octavum oblationibus quibus infra limites Parochiæ prædicta villa consistet. Verum propterea Ecclesia de Chirchstowe de loco illo scilicet Kingesbrig nunquam aliquid percipere consuento et ideo libere istud concedo quam omnino est sine prejudicio Matris Ecclesiæ et Maximum opus Misericordiæ est Divinum in-

choare servitium quod per omnibus Christi fidelibus unus et Defunctus Annuente Cristo in loco illo celebrabiter in perpetuam. Ut aut hæc concessio mea firma permaneat huic præsenti Scripto in Testimonum et Confirmationem Sigillum meum appono.

131. This deed was the consent of the rector of the mother church to the erection of a new church, but apparently the new building was not consecrated for some time after, for the consecration deed of Bishop Stafford speaks of the chapel which then and from time immemorial (the scribe did not trouble himself to make very careful inquiry, or he would have found that his "time immemorial" would have dwindled down to very few years) was erected, and magnificently built by sufficient and lawful authority, that the parish and parishioners were distinct from Churchstow, and that the rector was obliged to perform all divine services at the chapel for the people of Kingsbridge, except burial of the dead, which was accustomed to be done at Churchstow.

132. The chapel received assistance towards maintaining its independent character. John Cob, Vicar of Hennock, gave to the chapel of St. Edmund at Kingsbridge, and to the overseers of the chapel, a tenement and garden near the cemetery of the chapel. The deed conveying this is dated 23rd April, 1410, more than four years before the consecration, so that the cemetery although provided was not used.

Noverint universi per presentes me Johannem Cob Vicarium Ecclesiæ de Heanok remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et hæredibus meis imperpetuum quiesce clamasse Deo et Capellæ Sancte Edmundi Regis et Martiris de Kyngesbrigge et Hugoni Pocok et Roberto Fayrefot Custodibus instauri dictæ Capellæ et successoribus suis Custodibus dictæ Capellæ et instauri ejusdem totum jus et clameum quæ habeo in uno tenemento et gardino eidem tenementum adjacente situatis inter Cimiterium dictæ Capellæ ex parte australe et tenementum Thome Duer et Johanne uxoris suæ Filiæ Johannis Granute ex parte boreali Et ego vero prædictus Johannes et heredes mei totum prædictum tenementum et totum prædictum gardinum cum pertinentiis præfatis custodibus et successoribus suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus imperpetuum.

În cujus rei testimonium præsentibus sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus:

Thoma Duer tune præposito Villæ prædictæ. Johanne Jaycok. Rogerus Degher. Johanne Vele. Willielmo Gormond. Johanne Torryng Johanne Radeville et multis aliis.

Datis apud Kyngesbrygge Vicessimo tertio die Aprilis Anno Regni regis Henrici Quarti post Conquestum undecimo.

133. A copy of the sentence of consecration is, like the others to which I have referred, in the custody of the feoffees of the Kingsbridge Town lands, and a translation will be found in Hawkins's History of Kingsbridge, p. 123. Attached are six seals, those of the Bishop, the Archdeacon, probably, and the Abbot of Buckfast. In the fourth a double key is to be made out, which shows that it is the seal of the Prior or Priory of Plympton, the fifth seal is altogether gone, and the sixth is the seal of the Kingsbridge Feoffees. Entries relating to the consecration will also be found in Bishop Stafford's Registers.

134. It is clear therefore that, for the convenience of the inhabitants of Kingsbridge, the rector of Churchstow, with the consent of the abbot and convent, promoted the erection of what we should now call a chapel of ease, which very soon became or was considered, if not a parish, a district with certain parochial rights. The dead of Kingsbridge had still to be brought, as stated in the petition, from the chapel, on the low ground near the sea, to the church, founded on the summit of a high mountain, proceeding through a troublesome and tedious ascent of the said mountain. The rector of Churchstow had to provide for all the duty, and now Abbot Slade thought that the time had arrived when the new building should be consecrated. Kingsbridge was now becoming more important and required development, which the abbots of Buckfast as lords of the manor did their best to encourage.

135. William Slade did not devote the whole of his time to the temporal affairs of his Abbey. He was a student and author, and Leland has left us a list of his books which remained in the library of the Abbey, which I here give. It contains also the titles of other manuscripts belonging to the Abbey. In the middle of this list is the observation as to the origin of the house to which I have before referred :-

" Conobium de Bukfast olim incepit per fratres quos appellabant Grysæos, deinde admisit Bernardinos."

CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF BUCKFAST ABBEY.

Trivet super tragædias Senecæ.

Triveti historia ab initio mundi usque ad nativitatem Christi ad Hugonum de Engolisma, atchidiaconum Cantuar.

Lectura Blencot super quartum Sententiarum.

Kilwardeby de conscientia et synderesi.

Quæstiones Johannis Sutton.

Quodlibeta Johannis Sutton.

Quæstiones Gaynesburg.

Quæstiones Gilberti Segrave.

Quolibeta ejusdem.

Universalia magistri Sharpe super libros Phisicorum.

Quæstiones Gulielmi Slade abbatis de Bukfest de anima.

Quæstiones ejusdem super 4°r libros Sententiarum Vixit tempore Ricardi 2¹.

Beda de nominibus regnorum. Flores Moralium Gulielmi Slade.

Johannes abbas de Forda de contemporibus Mundi.

Stephanus Cantuar de benedictionibus et maledictionibus datis in monte Ebal.

Grostest super decem præcepta.

Antiquarii Collectanea, Johannis Lelandi. Ed. 1770. Vol. iii. (iv.), p. 152.

136. If there was nothing else to show the great mistake made in dealing with the monasteries as they were dealt with at the Dissolution, the atrocious way in which the priceless libraries were dispersed and destroyed would be quite sufficient to convince the most sceptical. Even the fanatical Protestant Bale called the destruction wanton and shameful, and prophesied that it would be to England a most horrible infamy, "among the grave senyours of other nacyons."

137. From the Issue Roll it appears that the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, with the Abbot of Buckfast and others, lent moneys to the King, taking care to have security for the

repayment.

18 May. To John Copelston, junior, and divers other persons coming from the county of Devon to London, with a certain sum of £573 6s. 8d. borrowed from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Exeter; the Mayor of the town of Exeter; the Abbot of Tavystock; the Prior of Lanceton;

the Abbot of Bukfast; Robert Gary, Prior of Plymton; Alexander Chambernoun, Mayor of the town of Plymouth; John Bonel and John Copelston. In money paid to the aforesaid John Copelston, junior, and his companions, for the safe conduct of certain of the King's jewels, valued at £800, delivered to the aforesaid persons as security for the said sums borrowed of them under conditions contained in certain indentures made between our lord the King and the said John and his companions, &c. By writ, &c.—£10.

Issue Roll, Easter, 3 Hen. V. 1414.

137. The assent to the consecration of the church at Kingsbridge must have been one of the latest acts of Slade's life, for in 1415, Sept. 8th, about twelve months afterwards, William Beaghe or Beagle was confirmed abbot. In the glories of Agincourt in the following month the Abbey participated, for William Beaghe contributed one hundred marks towards the expenses of the expedition.

138. It would seem from the De Banco Roll, 3 Henry IV. before quoted, par. 128, that William had been a monk of the house before his election in the time of Abbot Paverston.

139. The first of the three following extracts relates to a defaulting collector of some of the revenues; the second to a debt due; and the third to a trespass committed upon some property of the Abbey at Totnes.

Devon.

Abbas de Buckfast in ppria persona sua op' se iiij¹o die versus Johem Torryng de Lostwythyell in com Cornub mehant de ptito qd reddat ei ronabilem compotū suū de tempore quo fuit receptor denar ipius Abbis etc. Et ipe no ven Et prec fuit vic qd sum eū etc. Et vic modo mand qd nichil het etc. I'o capiat qd sit hic a die sce Trinitatis in xv dies etc.—(De Banco Roll, Easter, 8 Henry V. m. 251.)

Devon.

Wills Abbas de Buckfastre per Attorñ suū op' se iiij'o die vsus Johem Johan de Dodbroke in com pdico Milward de plito qd reddat ei sexaginta i vndeeim solidos i octo denarios quos ei debet i iniuste detinet etc. Et ipe non ven Et prec fuit vic qd sum eū etc. Et vic modo mand qd nichil het etc. I'o capiat". Ita qd sit hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas etc.*—(De Banco Roll, Hilary, 8 Henry V. m. 159 d.)

m. 159 d.

Devon'.

m. 203.

Wills Abbas de Bukfast p attorñ suu op' se iiijto die Versus Patricu Mark de Tottoñ in com paco Crokker de plito quare

* The same debt appears in the Roll Easter, 9 Henry V. [m. 355d] and then order made to "have him here" from Trinity to fifteen days.

cū idem abbas in feodo suo apud Totoñ p consuetudinib; t svicijs sibi debitis quedam catalla p Robtum Marchant svientem suū capi fecisset idem Robtus catalla illa nõie districcois scdm legem t consuetudinem regni Regis Angt ibm detinere voluisset pacus Patricius catalla illa eidem Robto vi t armis abstulit et alia enormia etc. ad gave dampnū etc. t cont pacem Regis etc. Et ipe non ven Et sicut prius prec fuit vic qd capet eū etc. Et vic modo mana qd non est inventus etc. 1'o sicut plur capiat. Ita qd sit hic a die Pasche in tres septimanus etc.— (De Banco Roll, Hilary, 8 Henry V. m. 203).

140. During this abbot's rule the house had trouble, and six years after his elevation things had become so bad that it was found necessary to refer them to William, Abbot of Hayles, and Brother Michael of Moreton. I have to thank Mr. Edward Bishop for furnishing me with a transcript of a notarial instrument published in the chapter-house at Buckfast 26 January, 1421. It is a most interesting document, perhaps more so than any I have been able to include in this paper.

141. The name of the notary is not given. In it the name of the abbot is spelt Beagle. Oliver gives his name as Beaghe, and in the extracts from the De Banco Rolls it is also so spelt.

I give a free outline of the contents.

After a preamble with the date of the year, the reign of the Pope, and so on, the document goes on to say that the abbot, Abbot William of Hayles, Brother Michael of Lang Benynton, which was originally an English cell of Savigny, Thomas Roger, Prior of Buckfast, with the whole assembly of the monastery being present in the chapter-house, the abbot of Hayles handed to the notary a paper, praying that he would read the contents aloud, which he did to the following effect.

A subject of discord having arisen between that honourable man the abbot and the convent, with regard to the government of the brethren within and without, which, by the wisdom, labour, and zeal of the Abbot of Hayles and Brother Michael, was settled thus, that the abbot might entertain according to the ancient and worthy and wonted usage of the Abbey, might receive his guests and strangers, and that the servants of the monastery might wait upon them according to his instructions. That the abbot, being advanced to a considerable age and frequently crippled with bodily disease, was often broken down with infirmity, so that things which,

according to the statutes of the order, should be fulfilled in person, he was unable to fulfil, and the monastery had suffered, and it was feared would suffer more in future, it was decreed that the abbot should not interfere in any way except when required to do so by the prior and brethren, and then that he should agree to their wishes. That the abbot should not obtain any privileges or exemptions from Rome, as such might tend to the curtailment of the statutes and privileges of the order. That the abbot should receive either 101. or 40l. [which is uncertain, probably the latter,] per annum, paid quarterly, for his clothes and necessaries. That when the abbot was summoned or invited to take part in any ceremony, such as the installation of the Bishop of Exeter, the burial of nobles and others for the advantage of the monastery, or the honour of the abbot himself, as he was often wont to do, and as his predecessors were wont to do, the abbot's expenses were to be borne by the house; and if at any time he should wish to ride or walk about outside the monastery for his own recreation, he might go with a proper retinue, but at his own expense. That if any gifts were presented to the abbot he was to have them and rejoice therein, and reward the bearers; but, if he allowed the gifts to go to the common use of the monastery, the bearers were to be rewarded from the common chest.

And the notary says that all these things were done as above written, and that, beside those mentioned at the commencement, there were also present those discreet men John Carnell, bachelor of law, and Henry Fortescue, clerk of the said diocese, these having been specially called and summoned; and piously concludes, And thus peace, faith, hope, and charity here met together, which the undivided blessed Trinity abandons in discord, but cherishes in concord. Amen.

There are many errors in the spelling, grammar, &c., but the sense is apparent, the mistakes are easily corrected, and I print the document as it stands.

In Dei Nomine. Amen.

Per presens publicum instrumentum cunctis appereat (sic) evidenter quod Anno ab Incarnacione Dñi secundum cursum et computacionem ecclesie Anglicane millesimo cece^{mo} vicesimo primo, Indicciones quinta decima, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini nostri Domini Martini Divina Providencia Pape quinti Anno quinto mensis Januarii die xx^{mo} vj^o in domo capitulari Monasterii de Buckfast Ordinis Cisterciensis, Exoniensis

Diocesis, in mei Notarii Publici et Testium subscriptorum presencia honorabilibus et religiosis viris Domnis Willielmo Beagle Abbate ut asserit Monasterii de Buckefast predicti et Willielmo Abbate Monasterii beate Marie de Hayles Wigorniensis [Diocesis], Fratre Michaele de Moretoneo Magistro de Langbinyngton Lincolniensis Diocesis ut asseritur, ac Fratre Thoma Roger Priore dicti monasterii de Buckfast predicti (sic.) [cum] toto Conventio ejusdem Monasterii de Buckfast personaliter constitutis;

Dictus Honorabilis et religiosus Vir Domnus Willielmus Abbas Monasterii de Hayles assertus (?) mihi notario infrascripto Cedulam in papiro scriptam tradi fecit, supplicans quod eandem cedulum legerem in aperto; quam post ejus

inspeccionem legi; cujus cedule tenor talis est:-

Nuper exorta materia perturbacionis et discordie inter honorabilem et religiosum virum Domnum Abbatem Monasterii de Buckfast Ordinis Cisterciensis Exoniensis Diocesis et suum Conventum ibidem de et super regimine et gubernacione Spiritualium et Temporalium dicti Monasterii infra et extra, ceterisque causis, punctis et articulis aliis, que omnia et singula in presenti longum esset en arrare; Deo tamen annuente qui est pacis Auctor, discrecione, labore, et industria reverendi in Christo Patris et Domini Domni Willielmi Dei gracia Abbatis Monasterii beate Maria de Haylez Wygorniensis Diocesis, et religiosi viri fratris Mychaelis de Moretones Magistro de Langbinyngton Lincolniensis Diocesis, Ordinis antedicti, ad visitandum Monasterium de Buckfast in capite et in membris legitime deputatorum, dicta materia sedata est et quievit per visitatores predictos in hunc modum:—

In primis quod dictus honorabilis et religiosus vir Domnus Willielmus Abbas antedictus secundum antiquum, honestum et solitum usum dieti Monasterii de Buckfast hospites et advenas suos cum ad idem monasterium declinaverint juxta eorum statum bene recipiat, hillaremque vultum eis ostendat, suis eciam et dieti Monasterii famulis quibuscumque in licitis et honestis jubeat, precipiat et commoneat quod eisdem intendant in aula, mensa et camera prout sui status honestas debite

exigit et requirit.

Item quia dictus Domnus Willielmus abbas prelibatus jam in matura etate constitutus corporisque invalitudine multipliciter detentus diversis infirmitatibus sepius occupatus [est] et confractus, quod omnia que in sua persona errent juxta sui Ordinis statuta adimplenda personaliter nequeat propter premissa providere nec adimplere, adeo quod dictum monasterium dampnum patitur in presenti et plus timendum ei in

futuro; quare consideratum est et decretum quod dictus Domnus Willielmus Abbas prelibatus nullo modo se intromittat in gubernacione et regimine spiritualium aut temporalium quorumcumque nisi cum fuerit per Priorem et Conventum suum debite ad hoc requisitus, et tunc eorum voluntati adquiescat in hiis que tangant dicti monasterii utilitatem et sui status et ordinis exigenciam omnimodo.

Item concordatum et decretum est quod dietus honorabilis vir et Domnus Willielmus Abbas prelibatus non acquirat per se aut suos aliqua privilegia exempciones et similia a Curia Romana que possunt vergi in derogacionem dieti Ordinis Cisterciensis et statutorum ejusdem; &, si qua hujusmodi privilegia habeat, aut habere eum de cetero contingat, quod eisdem non utatur quovis modo.

Item consideratis considerandis concordatum et decretum est per visitatores predictos commune consensu pariter et assensu dictorum Abbatis et Conventus Monasterii de Buckfast predicti quod dictus Willielmus Abbas . . . dum Abbas fuerit percipiet annuatim ad quatuor anni terminos per equales porciones a dictis Priore et Conventu pro vestura et aliis necessariis dicti Abbatis x libr.

Item concordatum et decretum est, si contingat dietum Domnum Willielmum Abbatem extra Monasterium invitari aut vocari pro dieti Monasterii utilitate, ipsiusve Abbatıs honestate, videlicet ad installacionem Episcopi Exoniensis loci Diocesani, sepultura et obitio Magnatuum et Prelatorum ac aliorum generosorum, amicorum et vicinorum, prout sepe solebat et predecessores sui Abbates solebant, hec omnia semper fient expensis dieti Monasterii cum contingant.

Item si aliquando dictus domnus Abbas extra dictum Monasterium pro sui ipsius disporto et voluntate equitare aut spaciare voluerit, tunc decente familia, sed expensis propriis, ista fient.

Item concordatum est et decretum quod si qua munera, donaria, bonaque alia quecumque dicto Domno Abbati offerantur et donentur, eadem habeat et inde gaudeat, dum tamen contemplacione persone ejusdem hoc fiet; tune ex propriis remuneret deportantes prout placet. Et si eadem in communem usum et dicti Monasterii utilitate convertat, de communi thesauro remunerentur.

Et dum nec omnia premissa fideliter observanda hine et inde tam dieti Abbas quam frater Thomas Roger Prior dieti Monasterii taetis Dei Evangeliis per cosdem corporaliter prestiterunt.

Acta sunt hec omnia prout suprascribuntur et recitantur sub anno Domini, Indiccione, Pontificatu, die, mense, et loco

predictis; presentibus tunc ibidem discretis viris Johanne Carnell in Legibus Bacallario, et Henrico Fortescu Clerico dicte Exoniensis Diocesis, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et sic pax, fidis, spes, et charitas hic in unum obviarunt, quas inter discordes concedat, inter concordes foveat, Trinitas indivisa. Amen. (MS. Reg. 12, E. xiv., fol. 62-64 recte.)

142. The aged and infirm abbot enjoyed his home and pension for several years. Let us hope he often walked abroad with his becoming retinue "pro sui ipsius disporto spatiari." His successor, Thomas Rogger, was not blessed until the 13th April, 1432, more than eleven years after the settlement of the discords detailed by the notary.

143. Of Thomas Rogger and the succeding abbots we know little more than their names. Rogger was succeeded by John Ffychet, 16th October, 1440. He was concerned in legal proceedings with reference to the Erne river, as appears from the following extracts in Norman French from

the year-book 1441:—

En Trns Le pl' counta vs l'Abbe de Bulkfast de san Trespus. gort debrus' en Ermingt. ¶ Yelverton. Est un douce eau courrant en 1 dit Ermingt tanq; al' haut mer, qui est appell' Erine, ou le dit Abbe 1 touts ses pdec 1c. ont un ouvlture de vj pieds de largeur en chaqu gort en le dit Erine, i illec tāq; a haut mer de temps, ic. ou le cours d cc eau plus pfondemt court t disous q le dit gort dont il ad luy complain est [B] en la dit Ermingt, t q c fuit estoppe, t nous ceo debrusames accord a nre ouverture avadit. Jug si acc. ¶ Markham. A ceo disons nous, q le Snr de Hunt long temps devant le trespas fuit seisi de m le gort en son demain come de fee, I nous lessa pur l'me de x ans, le l'me commenc, lc. Quel Ime dure unc, I vous debrusastes m le gort hors de cest lieu dont vous aves ple par ij pches pchein at tre, sur q nous avos conceu nostr acc. Jug. Et prios q vous soie; atteints.

¶ Yelverton. Log temps devāt cest leas le Sñr de Hunt a
no° lessa m le gort pur rme de nr vie, p forc de q nous fumes seisis I debrusames come on a nous list. Markham. De vre tort demen sans tiet cause. \ Newton. Ceo n'est ple: car si jeo port bre de Trns vs vous t vous dics que le lieu ou, tc. fuit vre franct (Jug tc.) n'e rns pur moy, adire, De vre tort demen sans tiel cause. Ergo nec hic. Et puis.

¶ Markham. Way va la ple, t travs le leas a tme de vie.—
(Year-Book De Termino Trinitatis, Anno xx. Henry VI.)

144. It was also about this time perhaps that Richard Dove, monk and scholar of Buckfast, drew up the statutes of the house, with the oaths to be taken by the novices, monks, scholars, and others. They are very interesting, and I am glad to be able to present them in the appendix to this paper.

145. The following, perhaps about the same date, relates

to land in Brent :-

Bukfast. La Ya in Brent. Hee convencio facta inter f'rem Minorensem Abbm Buckfastre &c. ex una pte et Ricum de Cotelaford ex alta viz. Pdict abbas &c. dedere &c. unu ferling tre in la Ya in mancio de Brenta qd Robtus de la Ya quond tenuit &c. Habend de dicto Rico Cotelaford et Hored &c. In cujus rei test sigilla sua alternatim apposuer. Hijs Test. Johe de Boyvile. Witto de Kilbury, Stepho Stoyll, tunc Scenescho pdictoru Religiosoru Benedicto le Bon Witto de Harbenford, Witto de la Ford [sans date*] p. 540.—(Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 28,649, p. 413.) [Prince's excerpts from Pole's MS.]

From the Assize Roll, temp. Henry VI., we learn that Gode claimed as his freehold a tenement in Buckfastleigh, of which the abbot of Buckfast and William Budde and his wife, and another Budde and his wife, had dis-seized him. The verdict was against the abbot.

146. John Matthu was confirmed 3 Oct. 1449, and he it was probably who obtained from the King,—Edward IV., surely not Henry VI., as stated in Fox's Kingsbridge,—a grant of a weekly market, and a fair for three days in the year at Kingsbridge, and a fair for the same number of days once a year at Buckfastleigh. The Kingsbridge market and fair still continue to be held. A copy of the grant is given in the book just mentioned.†

147. It has been said that John Bothe, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, was Abbot of Buckfast; but, on examining the events of his life before his consecration as bishop, it would seem that this could not have been.

148. John Kinge is found as abbot 25 Feb. 1483, and John Rede 24 Nov. 1498.

149. In the interesting little book entitled "The Parish of Ashburton in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries," being extracts from the churchwardens' accounts from 1479 to 1580, in the year 1499-1500 a receipt of 4s. is credited from a gift of the Lord Abbot of Buckfast, Saint Clere Pomeroy, Galfrid

^{*} So in MS.

[†] Kingsbridge and its Surroundings, by S. P. Fox, pp. 34-248.

Harepath, and others. I thought at first that this was an unmentioned abbot of Buckfast, but on consideration I do not think the entry bears this out. If in the original entry there is a comma after "the Lord Abbot of Buckfast," it would I think show that the abbot and Saint Clere Pomeroy were different persons. Prince says that Edward Pomeroy and Margaret Beavil his wife had issue Henry, Seinclere, and John * Sir William Pole says that Edward Pomeroy died 24 Henry VI. 1445.† Both Prince and Pole trace the descent of the elder son Henry, and do not refer to the second and third; but in the Heralds' Visitation of 1620 we find in the pedigree of Ford that St. Cleere Pomeroy was the son of John Pomeroy, and that he married, and had issue, in which case he could not have been the abbot of Buckfast. I believe this to be the same person as that mentioned in the Ashburton accounts. Beyond this there is no reference elsewhere, so far, to a Pomeroy being abbot of Buckfast; but, if it should prove to be the case, it will be very interesting to find that a descendant of its early benefactors was connected with the Abbey in its latter days.

150. In the accounts just referred to is another entry, under date 1512, ijs. for ringing the knell of the late abbot of Buckfast. This must have been for either Saint Clere Pomeroy (if he was the abbot) or John Rede, for on Palm Sunday, 20 April, 1512, Alfred Gille succeeded the deceased abbot. Gille, after ruling the house for thirteen years, was succeeded by John Rede, whom Dr. Oliver thought might have been a nephew of Abbot John Rede before mentioned. He had a care for the welfare of Kingsbridge and Churchstow, and readjusted the revenues of the churches. He was confirmed abbot 13th April, 1525, and lived about twelve years after. He may be considered the last abbot, for his successor was foisted upon the monks, and was simply put in

to carry out the designs of the King.

151. Gabriel Donne or Downe was a student in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards a monk of Stratford, a Cistercian house at West Ham, Middlesex. A suit, followed by an appeal to Rome, between the abbot and convent and the vicar William Shragger arose, and on the 7th Feb. 1517, a "composition real" between the abbot and the vicar was executed, and "the provident and religious man Gabriel

^{*} Prince's Worthies, p. 645, ed. 1812.
† Pole's Collections, p. 20
‡ Har. Soc. 1872, p. 108.

I have since examined the original entry, and I do not think that it is any evidence as to Saint Clerc Pomeroy having been an abbot of Buckfast.

Donne, monk of the Blessed Mary of Stratford, of the Order

of Cistercians" was procter for the brethren.

152. His abilities and zeal soon brought him into more public notice, and he was employed by Cranmer, More, and others to assist in the apprehension of Tyndale at Antwerp. He accompanied Henry Phillips, "a tall, comely, good-looking young man" travelling as a gentleman, as his counsellor, disguised as a servant. There can be little doubt that he was the author of the plan which resulted in the capture, imprisonment, and death of Tyndale. Donue resided for six months after Tyndale's arrest with Phillips or Buckenham at Louvain, assisting in preparing the case against Tyndale. He returned to England in June, 1535, and was shortly after thrust into the abbey of Buckfast, doubtless as a reward for his services to the King, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Cromwell. In June, 1536, he attended the meeting of Convocation at St. Paul's, and he signs the articles then promulgated, as "Gabriel, Abbas de Buckfastria."

153. Within two years of his election he alienated much of the monastic property, and on the 25th February, 1538, he betrayed his trust, and surrendered the house with its belongings into the hands of the King, and fifteen months after was rewarded with a large pension; the Prior of Plympton alone, among all the heads of religious houses in this county, receiving so much. This pension of £120, equal to £1,800 of our money, was enjoyed by him until his death in 1558. On the 16th March, 1541, he was made Prebendary of St. Paul's, and three years later Cromwell gave him the rectory of Stepney "sine cura." Upon Bonner's deprivation in Sept. 1549, Cranmer, according to Strype,* "constituted Gabriel Donne residentiary of St. Paul's, to be his

official and keeper of the spirituality, and to exercise all manner of episcopal jurisdiction in the said city and diocese."

154. Donne died 5th December, 1558. By his will, after directing payment of his debts and certain legacies, he bequeathed the residue of his estate to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. With this residue a scholarship was founded, which continues to be enjoyed to the present day by the student called "Mr. Gabriel Donne's scholar." In the chapel of Trinity Hall, among the shields in the roof, are still to be seen the arms of the ex-abbot: "Azure, a wolf rampant, a chief argent." †

* Memorials of Cranmer, vol. i, p. 274, ed. 1812. † I am indebted for many of the facts here given relating to Donne's Life to the sketch given by Christopher Anderson in his Annals of the English 155. He was honourably buried before the high altar in Old St. Paul's, four days after his death, and the inscription on his tomb has been fortunately preserved by Dugdale.*

Mole sub hoc Gabrael Donnus detruditur, hujus Qui præses Templi, Presbyter atque fuit.

Mortua terreno clauduntur membra sepulchri Vivens cœlicolo spiritus orbe manet,
Ossibus urna locum dat, pulvere terra recumbit,
Sydera sunt animæ cœlica tecta suæ.

Illius (adde Deus) menti tua gaudia clemens
Corpus in Elizii pace quiescat. Amen.

156. Donne was doubtless a time-server, and trimmed his sails according to the varying breezes of the time. His share in the persecution of Tyndale cannot be excused, but he sinned with Sir Thomas More, Archbishop Cranmer, and others no less distinguished. The great blot in his memory must ever be his consenting to be forced upon the monks of Buckfast as their abbot, taking the solemn oaths he was compelled to by the rules of his order, well knowing that he was sent to the monastery for a purpose, and that in a short time he would be called upon to fulfil the undertaking he had doubtless given, betray the solemn trust committed to him, become a perjured man, and an accomplice in an act of sacrilege and robbery.

157. At the time of the surrender, the following brethren were in the house:—

The Abbot, Gabriel Donne.
The Prior, Arnold Gye.
John Cowle.
John Watts.
Richard Taylor.
William Shapcott.
Matthew Pryston.
Richard Splat.
Thomas Gylle.
William Avery.
John Doyge.

158. With the exception of the Prior, Arnold Gye, all these received pensions from £6 13s. 4d. paid to John Doyge, down to Thomas Gylle who had but £5. Why was the

Bible. The author is strong in his denunciation of the ex-abbot, but all alleged against him is the part taken against Tyndale.

* History of St. Paul's, ed. 1658, p. 61.

prior left out? Was he less compliant than the others, or had he passed away before the pension list was completed and

so spared the sight of the spoliation of his house.

159. For spoliation soon came. The Abbey, the church, and the monastic buildings, with their sites and precincts, and the cemetery, grange, and farm buildings, were granted by the King to that avaricious knight, Sir Thomas Dennis, who not only succeeded in deceiving the monks, pretending to be their friend, and obtaining offices of trust, and of course emolument, from them, but who also by his subserviency and cringing made himself to be well thought of at Court. He was appointed steward for the management of the lands of several religious houses, and the reversion of the same office was granted his son. He also pretended to give valuable advice to the monks in the critical position in which they were placed, in return for which he succeeded in obtaining annuities from many of the abbeys and priories, and so well did he play his game that he succeeded after their dissolution in obtaining confirmation of such annuities from the Augmentation Court. Dr. Oliver well says, "if the mammon of iniquity could confer happiness, this very rich man must have been supremely happy.

160. I have found a curious letter written by him which seems to imply that he had been charged with appropriating lead from the abbey buildings. It is endorsed "Sir Thomas Dennyes as touchinge vj. fodores of lead of the late Piory of Buckefast." To show that the lead was worth taking a little trouble about, I may mention that a fodder weighed upwards

of two thousand pounds.

S' Thomas Dennyes as touchinge vi Porv of Buckefast.

Ryght wurshipfull aft my hartye comend doo pseve by M^r Totyll ye be my verye good maist accordyng to trouthe for follows of vj. fodder of leed supposed by Grove Mr Arundell svaunt that lead of the late I shulde have the custodi of. Wherfor trouthe I never sawe no suche leed nor psell therof and yf I had I am sure the mater is not so lyght but he wolde have had for his dischardge a byll of my hand of the recept or some other sufficyent wytnesh to testyfye the same. I never was at Buckfast but one tyme synnes I dyd purchasse yt therfore yf yt mave please yo' maistership & the rest of my maysters in comyssion wth you to derect a comyssion in to the countreye to enquire for the trouthe herof yf then shall appere that I or any one of my Servaunte to my knoledge or consent ever had any parte of the seid leed I wyll promes you by this my wrytting to geve you for everye fodder of leed a c i & in this

wyes I trust you shall come to the knoledge of the trouthe & knowe hym to be as he is & I a trewe man good Mr Barnes for youre Jentylnes in this behalfe shoued I shall thynk no lesse but my selff alwayes bounden to gratefye you or any Frynd of yours duryng my lyef wth such plesures as shall lye in my huyll powre as knowethe the hollye Trynite to whome I comyt you.

Yours assured THOM'S DENYS.

To the right Worshipfull master Willyam Barh's Esquyer geve this.

(Land Revenue Records, Bund. 1392, File 31, No. 1.)

161. The lead from the roof is also mentioned, with the five bells in the tower of the church, in an inventory dated 29th November, 1555, headed "A brieff Declaration of all the Bell belonginge to late suppressed & dissolved Monasteries and Pryores in the foresaide counties made by Mathiewe Colthurst esquier late Auditor & Robt. Grove some tyme s'vant to S' Thomas Arundell Knight, late Receyvo' there, at the comaundyment of Willm Barnes, Thomas Myldemay & John Wiseman Esquiers by their letters unto us directed."

V. Buckfaste xxxiiij li. v.

A Brieff Declaracon of all the leadd belonginge to the late Monasteries and Piories [as before].

Buckfast vj foders ccc lib.

remayneng with the farm s of the said houses as it apereth by report of Edmonde Wynter Esquyer.

(Land Revenue Records, Bund. 1392, File 33, N. 1.)

162. In 1553, besides the abbot, there were six monks still alive and in receipt of pensions, viz., Matthew Preston, John Watts, Richard Taylor, William Avery, and Richard Splate, 5l. 6s. 8d. each, and Thomas Sylle, 5l.*

163. There is little interest in tracing the subsequent history of the Abbey lands. From Sir Thomas Dennis, with the manor of Buckfast, they descended to his son, Sir Robert, whose daughter Margaret is said to have married Sir Arthur Mainwaring.† In 1629, according to Chapple, quoted by Dugdale and Lysons, they were in the possession of Sir Richard Baker, the historian. The property passing to the

Brown Willis, Hist. Abbeys, vol. ii. p. 60.
 See Pole's Collections.

family of D'Oleys, it was by them dismembered and sold off in parcels. The actual site of the Abbey was purchased by Mr. Berry, by whom it was sold to Mr. William Searle Benthall, and it is now the property of Dr. James Gale, of

Dovescourt, Newton Abbot.

164. Before 1806, when the remaining portions of the buildings were almost entirely destroyed, the ruins were very extensive, and, doubtless, the plan could have been made out without difficulty. Westcote and Risdon speak of the "skeleton of a huge body whereby may be conceived what bigness once it bore, whose ruins may move the beholders both to wonder and pity."* Buck's view is dated 1734, but nothing certain can be learnt from it. It appears that the church was as usual chancel, transepts, and long nave, the chapter-house on the south, and the conventual buildings running down towards the river, the normal plan of the Cistercians being followed. (See Buckland Abbey, par 12.)

Cistercians being followed. (See Buckland Abbey, par 12.) 165. In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1796, Mr. James Laskey gives an account of the ruins, which, although very unsatisfactory to an archæologist, is worth rescuing from the pages of the old periodical. Of course we are not bound to agree with all Mr. Laskey's speculations, some portions of his

story being, to say the least, curious.

After saying that the ruins were of great extent and worthy of a more particular description than he could give,

the author proceeds :-

"There now remain of this magnificent ruin two arches which appear to have been the entrance, and some ruins on a large scale which we took for the lodge. The arches are situated one behind the other and stand across the road leading from Buckfastleigh to Ashburton; the iron staples for gates to hang on still remain and are of great bigness, which led us to think they were of massy structure. The ruins of what we took to be the lodge stand on the eastern side, its length about twenty paces, breadth eight paces (not being supplied for a minute measurement we were obliged to content ourselves with it thus roughly, taking care to diminish rather than exaggerate). On the same side are several apartments, one of which is inhabited, another is converted into a poundhouse, in which stands a moorstone trough of great bulk, for the purpose of breaking apples for the pound. The following measurement I received from a learned gentleman who has paid great attention to these ruins. The diameter of this

^{*} Risdon, p. 152.

stone is 9 feet 4 inches, depth 3 feet 6 inches, one-half of which is sunk in the ground; the supposed weight before it was hollowed he computes must amount to above 100 tons. It is of the granite kind and affords matter of surprise by what means it was brought there, stones of that quality not being to be found within the distance of many miles; round the abbey being one continued limerock, which is worked at many places to a depth, height, and extent surprising, and forming a vast cavern at once terrific and beautiful, which proves an inexhaustible fund of gain to the owner. The remainder of these ruins are situated in an orchard on the western side of the road, at the bottom of which runs with silent murmur the River Dart, seemingly regretting the downfall of the abbey. The first thing that presents itself, tradition says, was the abbot's cellar, which is entered by a small Gothic gateway and is about twenty-eight paces long and twelve wide arched overhead. At one end remain a few steps which led to the ruin above, which our guide told us was the abbot's kitchen; it is now converted into a kitchen garden. At the south end is the skeleton of a set of apartments, which appear to have been the cells of the monks, which was approached by winding steps, fifty-one of which now remain. It is of particular form, having, as well as we could guess, seven sides. The immense bushes of ivy, dropping in rich festoons, almost buried its form. On removing some of these we could plainly observe the holes in which the joists and sleepers rested for support on the flooring, from which we judged the rooms to be about 6 feet in height in the clear, one above the other. These we were told solely belonged to the abbot. Joining this was their court of judicature and judgment seat, and behind a dungeon for those that by their offences were thought worthy of the same. On the north-east side appear the walls and foundation of this once spacious and splendid seat of superstition; the abbey church and the remains of its tower all lying in such massy fragments, that it is scarcely to be conceived by what power so vast a fabrick could be disjointed. The walls appear to be of the thickness of 9 or 10 feet and entirely composed of small stones in layers and a compost of lime and sand, which we supposed to have been thrown on these layers hot, after the method antiently used in such large buildings, which incorporating together formed a mass as solid as the native rock. The ruins of this church appear to be about

250 feet in length, and the ruins of the tower towards the

south seem like huge and vast rocks piled on one another in extensive confusion-

> by Time's fell hand defac'd, The rich proud cost of outworn bury'd age. - Shakspeare."

166. The author then goes on to say that, as stone for building is plentiful in the neighbourhood, the ruins will in all probability continue unmolested for ages; a prophecy unfortunately not fulfilled. (A Ramble on Dartmoor, by J. L. Gentleman's Magazine, 1796, vol. lxvi. p. 194.)

What our author here calls the cellar and the seven-sided building apparently still remain, the latter being what is now called the Abbot's Tower. It is unquestionably a domestic building of some kind, but nothing more certain I think can be said. It is square, of three stories, with a cellar under. In it are fireplaces and garderobes, with a well, and a stair-case with landings to every floor; the entrance appears to have been from the south on the first floor.

167. The great barn of the grange remains, and the arches, of apparently an entrance, but the gatehouse is gone. In the lawn on the eastern side of the house graves have been found, and here was probably the cemetery. The foundations of the present house, erected about fifty years since, are said to be upon vaulted work of Early-English character The greater part of the materials of the old buildings were used in the erection of the adjoining mill, which occupies the site of some of the conventual buildings.

168. The arms of the Abbey are Sable, a crozier in pale argent, the crook or, surmounted by a stag's head caboshed, of the second, horned gules. Leland gives a sketch in his Collectanea. I know of two seals only belonging to the Abbey, the first, appended to the surrender deed, is small, and shows the Blessed Virgin Mary and Holy Child under a canopy, with the legend "S. Conventus Bucfestrie." The second is a counter-seal of the abbot-in the centre an arm grasping a

erozier, the legend "SIGILL. ABB. BUCKFESTA H.

169. Let us now see what the various possessions of the Abbey were. To commence with those we find in Domesday, let us try to identify the manors there mentioned. The first paragraph relating to each is a translation from the Exeter Book, the second from the Exchequer Book, see paragraph 69. The first is headed "The Land of the Church of the Abbot of Bulfestre in Devonshire," the second "The Land of the

Church of Bucfestre.'

170. Petrockstow. "The abbot has a manor * which is called Petrocestova, which the abbot Aluuin held in that day when King Edward was alive and dead, and it paid geld for one virgate and a half. These can be ploughed by five teams. From thence the abbot has in demesne half a virgate and one plough, + and the villeins one virgate and two ploughs. There the abbot has six villeins and one bordar and two serfs and four oxen‡ [cows?] and twenty sheep, and three furlongs of wood in length and one furlong and a half in breadth, and six acres of meadow and eight furlongs of pasture in length, and five furlongs in breadth, and worth by the year fifteen shillings, and when he received it it was valued at just as much."

"The church of Buckfestre holds Petrochestov. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one virgate of land and a half. There is land for five ploughs. In demesne is one plough and two serfs, and six villeins, and one bordar with two ploughs. There six acres of meadow pasture eight furlongs long and five furlongs broad. Formerly and now worth fifteen shillings." Exchequer Book.

The name has changed but little during the eight hundred years that have elapsed since the great book was compiled, although it is also known as Stow St. Petrock and Heanton.

The return of the jurors recorded in the Hundred Roll, temp. Edward I. shows that the abbot had a gallows

Shortly before the dissolution the Valor § shows:-

* Mansionem. This word properly means a habitation, capital dwelling,

Manuface. This word property means a naturation, capital dwelling, plot of ground, on which several houses are built.

† Mr. William Basevi Sanders is of opinion that in Domesday, whenever "car" stands alone, it is intended for "caruca" or some case of that noun, and that, whenever "carucata" is meant to be designated, "car" is always followed by "terræ," or is written in full. "Terra est car," and similar entries should therefore be read as meaning that there was as much arable land as so many ploughs could till.

† Animalia.
§ This was a survey taken in consequence of Parliament having passed a measure granting to the King the first-fruits of all spiritualities and a tenth of the possessions of the Church. The instructions to the Commissioners, dated 30th January, 1536, were to ascertain the whole and just and yearly value of all possessions, lands, tenements, profits, &c., as well spiritual as temporal, pertaining to any manner of dignity, monastery, church, parsonage, vicarage, or other dignity through England, Wales, Berwick, and Calaia Animalia.

Manerium de Patrikstowe:-		£	8.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium et				
custumariorum		5	6	111
<u> </u>	•	_		
Terrarum bartone	•	3		8
Auxiliorum		0	9	63
Operum custumariorum		1	8	0
De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis				
be minus terrarum cum perquisitis				
curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem maneri	L	_	_	
per annum communibus annis		3	2	101
-				
		13	9	01
And the Ministers' accounts give:-			•	- 1
Petrockystowe Reditus tam liberorum	l			
quam custumariorum tenentium		7	4	6
Firma manerii		3	1	8
		ŏ	3	
Perquisita curie	•	0	3	
Porcio	,	1	6	8
and the rector paid £1 6s. 8d. to the abbey	7.			

The manor appears to have been merged in that of Heanton Sackville in the same parish, and it has descended, as shown by Lysons, with the advowson of the church, to Lord Clinton, whose nephew, the present baron, now enjoys them.

171. AISSA. There are two Ashs mentioned in Domesday as belonging to the Abbey. One is doubtless Ash the village in the parish of South Brent, but the locality of the other is

very uncertain.

"The abbot has one manor which is called AISSA, which paid geld for one virgate and a half in that day when King Edward was alive and dead. These can be ploughed by three teams. From thence the abbot has in demesne half a virgate and one plough, and the villeins one virgate and two ploughs. There the abbot has five villeins, and three bordars, and three serfs, and ten oxen, and forty sheep, and six acres of wood and six acres of meadow, and three furlongs of pasture in length and breadth, and it is worth by the year twenty shillings, and, when he received it, it was worth ten shillings."

"The abbot has one manor which is called AISSA, which the abbot Aluuin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for a hide and a half. This ten teams can plough. Thence the abbot has in demesne a virgate and a half and one plough, and the villeins have a hide and a half, a virgate, and five ploughs. There the abbot has eight villeins, and eight bordars, and six serfs, and nine oxen, and sixty-eight sheep, and eleven goats, and three fur-

longs in length of wood and one in breadth, and four acres of incadow and one mile of pasture in length and a half in breadth, and worth by the year thirty shillings, and, when the

abbot received it, it was worth just the same.

"The same church holds AISSE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one virgate of land and a half. There is land for five ploughs. In demesne is one plough and three serfs and five villeins, and three bordars with two ploughs. There six acres of meadow and six acres of wood. pasture three furlongs in length and breadth. Formerly ten shillings, now worth twenty shillings." Exchequer Book.

"The same church holds AISSE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide and a half. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and six serfs, and eight villeins and nine bordars with five ploughs. There four acres of meadow. Pasture one mile [leuca] long and half-amile broad; wood three furlongs long and one furlong broad. Formerly and now worth thirty shillings." Exchequer Book.

172. Lime or Limet, as the Exchequer Book has it, I am unable to trace.

"The abbot has one manor which is called LIME, and it paid geld in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead for one hide. This seven teams can plough. Thence the abbot has one virgate and one plough in demesne, and the villeins have three virgates and six ploughs. There the abbot has ten villeins and fourteen bordars, and four serfs and nine oxen, and four pigs and seventy-two sheep, and four acres of small wood, and three acres of meadow, and it is worth by the year fifty shillings.

"The same church holds LIMET. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide. There is land for eight ploughs. In demesne is one plough and four serfs and ten villeins and fourteen bordars with six ploughs. There three acres of meadow, and four acres of small wood. It is worth fifty shillings." Exchequer Book.

173. Dona, Downe, or Done, is Down St. Mary. The Manor and Water Mill, Barton Estate, Donne and Cliffe Wood, with the advowson and rectory of Downe Church, belonged to the house at its fall. Sele, Zeal Monachorum, is near it, and they are entered in the accounts together. The latter is the manor mentioned in the Hundred Roll as having come to the abbey by the gift of King Cnut.

"THE abbot has one manor which is called Dona, which paid geld for two hides in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead. This ten teams can plough. Thence the abbot has in demesne half a hide and one plough and the villeins one hide and a half and five ploughs. There the abbot has twelve villeins, and nine bordars, and seven serfs, and six oxen, and four pigs, and sixty-six sheep, and eight furlongs of small wood, and eight acres of meadow, and twelve acres of pasture, and it is worth by the year three pounds."

acres of pasture, and it is worth by the year three pounds."
"The same church holds Done. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and seven serfs and twelve villeins and nine bordars with five ploughs. There eight acres meadows and twelve acres of pasture and seven furlongs of small wood. It is worth three pounds." Exchange Book

chequer Book.
The Valor gives:—

Manerium de Sele et Donne—			
Manerium de Seie et Donne—	•		•
75 134 4 38	£		d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium.		17	3]
Custumariorum tenencium	15	19	8 1
Terrarum bartone	11	17	9-
Firma molendini		10	0
De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis	_	,	·
curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem			
manerii per annum communibus	•		~ 1
annis	6	4	5 ½
Inde solutum Priori Sancti Johannis			
Exonie et successoribus suis de			
quodam annuali redditu per annum	1	10	0
•			
Et remanet clare .	34	19	2 1
	-		-4
And the Ministers' accounts—			
	£	8.	d.
Sele et Downe Redditus liberorum			
tenentium	Λ	17	3 ob.
Sele Redditus custumariorum tenentium		17	
Seie Redditus custumariorum tenentium			4 ob.
	_	••	
Downe Redditus custumariorum tenen-	_		
Downe Redditus custumariorum tenentium	_		4 ob. q.
Downe Redditus custumariorum tenen-	_		4 ob. q.
Downe Redditus custumariorum tenentium	12		4 ob. q.
Downe Redditus custumariorum tenentium	12 11	12 17	9
Downe Redditus custumariorum tenentium	12 11 0	12 17 8	9
Downe Redditus custumariorum tenentium	12 11 0 2	12 17 8 13	9 9 4

174. TRUSHAM. "The abbot has a manor which is called TRISMA, which paid geld for one hide that day in which King Edward was alive and dead. This four teams can plough.

Thence the abbot has in demesne one virgate and one plough and the villeins three virgates and three ploughs. There the abbot has four villeins, and nine bordars, and ten serfs, and six oxen, and nine pigs, and one hundred and three sheep, and twenty-two goats, and sixteen acres of wood, and three acres of meadow, and ten of pasture, and it is worth by the year thirty shillings, and when he received it it was worth twenty-five shillings."

"The same church holds TRISMA. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide. There is land for three ploughs. In demesne is one plough and ten serfs and four villeins, and nine bordars with three ploughs. There three acres of meadow and ten acres of pasture and sixteen acres of wood. Formerly twenty-five shillings, now worth thirty shillings." Exchequer Book.

Trisma is Trusham, granted by the King to a Southcote, in whose family it continued for several generations, and is now

the property of Sir Lawrence Palk.
The Valor gives:—

he Valor gives:—			
Trisme.	£	8.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium.	0	7	2
Custumariorum tenentium	5	9	0 1
Ac terrarum bartone	5	5	7
De quibus terra cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per			
annum communibus annis	2	13	7
	-		
	13	15	4 ½

Ministers' Accounts.

Trisme-

Redditus liberorum tenentium . . 0 7 2
Redditus custumariorum tenentium . 10 14 10 ob.
Porcio 1 lib' cere.

175. AISERSTONE. "The abbot has one manor which is called HAISERSTONA, which paid geld for one ferling and a-half and three acres in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead. There the abbot has one villein who pays forty pence a year."

"" The same church holds AISERSTONE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one ferling and a half and three acres of land. There one villein pays forty pence." Exchequer Book.

of land. There one villein pays forty pence." Exchequer Book.

Aiserstone, it has been suggested, is Ascerton in the parish of Sidmouth, but there is no evidence that I can find, showing that the abbey ever had any land there, and we may find it much nearer the abbey, Staverton being perhaps the place, the monks having a mill there in later years.

With reference to Staverton the Valor give	es :-	-	
Molendinum ibidem valet per annum	£	s.	d.
ultra	6	s. 13	4
Solutum decano et capitulo Exoniæ et successoribus suis per annum .	3	6	8
Ministers' Accounts :-			
Stafarton—			
Redditus Molendini	10	0	0

176. HEATHFIELD. "The abbot has a manor which is called HETFELT, which the abbot Aluuin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for two hides. These twelve teams are able to plough; from thence the abbot has in demesne half a hide and one plough, and the villeins have one hide and five ploughs. There the abbot has ten villeins and nine bordars and six serfs, and eleven oxen, and five pigs, and sixty sheep, and sixteen goats, and two acres of small wood, and forty acres of pasture, and it is worth by the year forty shillings, and, when the abbot received it, it was worth thirty shillings."

was worth thirty shillings."

"The same church holds Hetfeld. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for twelve ploughs. In demesne is one plough and six serfs, and ten villeins and nine bordars with five ploughs. There forty acres of pasture and two acres of small wood." Exchequer Book.

Hetfelt or Hetfeld or Hethfylde is the manor of Heathfield, in the parish of Aveton Giffard. Here, it is stated in the Hundred Roll, the abbot had a gallows, and consequently power of life and death.

The Valor gives :-

Manerium de Hethfyld—	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise tam liberorum tenen-		- 4	
tium quam custumariorum			
Terrarum bartone	12	9	9
Auxiliorum	1	6	8
Operum custumariorum tenencium .	1	10	11
De finibus terre cum perquisitis curiæ et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis	9	1	9
per annum communidus annis .			
	35	4	11

Ministers' Accounts.

Hethfylde—		£	8.	d.	
Redditus liberorum tenentium .		4	18	11	
Venditio operum cum auxilio ten	en-				
tium					ob.
Redditus custumariorum tenentium	ı .	7	12	8	
Redditus terr' berton'		18	18	10	
Perquisita curie		0	1	1	

177. BULFESTRA. "The abbot has one manor which is called BULFESTRA, and is the head of the abbacy, and that never paid geld. There the abbot has one smith [or carpenter] and ten serfs, who have two ploughs, and there the abbot has three pigs and one mile in length of wood and a half in breadth."

"BUCFESTRE is the head of the abbacy. It never paid geld. There is one blacksmith and ten serfs, with two ploughs. Wood one mile long and half a mile broad." (Exchequer Book.)

(Exchequer Book.)

Bulfestre and Bucfestre, of course, stand for the caput abbatiæ. At Buckfastleigh there appear to have been four manors, those of Buckfast Abbey, Buckfast, Brooke Mainbow, and Kilbenland. The Earl of Macclesfield and Dr. Gale hold these now, or what portions of them remain.

The Valor gives,

Manerium de Buckfastleigh cum Kelbury.

Redditus assise tam terrarum domini-			
calium cum pastura bosci circa man-	£	8.	d.
cionem dicti monasterii	8	0	0
Ac piscaria de Dert	1	0	0
Quam liberorum tenencium		4	6
Ac custumariorum tenencium	5 0	0	11
Firma molendini	4	0	0
Incrementum redditus	2	7	4
Finis terre	4	1	0₹
Ac perquisita curie per annum com-			
munibus annis	1	18	71
	71	12	5

Manerium de Kylbury. Redditus assise tam liberorum tenencium quam custumariorum cum molendino ibidem valet per annum.	£ 18		d. 9 <u>1</u>
Maynebowe.			
Redditus assise tam liberorum tenencium quam custumariorum tenencium. De finibus terre cum porquisitis curie	2	2	9
et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per			
annum communibus annis	1	14	31
	3	17	01
Ministers' Accounts.			
Buckfastleigh. Scitus cum terris pratis			
pascuis et pasturis	11	3	6
Redditus liberorum tenentium	0	4	6
Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	30	1	7
Firma duorum molendinorum aquat' granat'	4	0	1
Kenynton, alias Lowertowne. Redditus	*	U	•
custumariorum tenentium	20	8	11 ob.
Buckfastleigh. Perquisita curie .	6	6	8
Kylbury. Redditus liberorum tenentium	Ŏ	Õ	l ob.
Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	20	12	0
Maynbow. Redditus liberorum tenen-			
tium	1	4	0
Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	0	18	4
Perquisitæ curie	0	_	4
Buckfastleigh. Porcio	0	16	8
,, ,, Firma Rectorie .	11	13	4

178. NOTONA. "The abbot has one manor which is called NOTONA, which the Abbot Alwin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and it paid geld for two hides. These ten teams are able to plough. From thence he has half a hide and one plough in demesne and the villeins one hide and a half and five ploughs. There the abbot has nine villeins and twelve bordars and six serfs and four oxen and three pigs and seventy sheep, and two furlongs of wood in length and one in breadth, and two acres of meadow and

twenty acres of pasture. This is worth forty shillings, and

when the abbot received it thirty shillings."

"The same church holds NOTONE. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and six serfs and nine villeins and twelve bordars with five ploughs. There two acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture. Wood two furlongs long and one broad. Formerly thirty shillings, now worth forty shillings." (Exchequer Book.)

To this place we can assign no modern name.

179. CHEREFORDA may be Churstowe, although this is

only a guess.

"The abbot has one manor which is called Chereforda, which the Abbot Alwin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for one hide. This eight teams are able to plough. From thence the abbot has one virgate and one plough in demesne and the villeins three virgates and three ploughs. There the abbot has seven villeins and six bordars and four serfs and six oxen and forty-four sheep and two acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture. This is worth thirty shillings, and when the abbot received it twenty shillings."

"The same church holds CHEREFORD. In the time of King

"The same church holds CHEREFORD. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for one hide. There is land for eight ploughs. In demesne is one plough and four serfs and seven villeins and six bordars with three ploughs. There two acres of meadow and twenty acres of pasture. Formerly twenty shillings, now thirty shillings." (Exchequer Book.)

The Valor gives,

Manerium de Churchstowe-

Redditus assise liberorum tenencium.		8. 14	
18 libre cere et dimidium Custumariorum tenencium Terrarum dominicalium			
De finibus terre cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis.	3	13	5 <u>1</u>
18 libre		15	-

Kyngesbrigg—			
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium	£	8.	d.
et convencionariorum	8	8 6	01
Firma molendinorum	3	6	8
Exitus mercatorum et nundinarum .	5	0	0
Ac perquisita curie per annum com-			
munibus annis	0	18	0
Inde solutum Philippo Champernon			
militi et heredibus suis pro redditu			
gurgitis molendini fixati super			
terram suam apud Dodbrooke per			
annum	0	2	0
Et remanet clare . 3	617	10	81
Lit Tollianou Olaro . s	O 1 .	10	9
	. .	10	0 9
Ministers' Accounts.			-
		s.	-
Ministers' Accounts. Churstowe— Redditus tam liberorum quam custu-	£	s.	d.
Ministers' Accounts.	£		d.
Ministers' Accounts. Churstowe— Redditus tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium	£	s.	d.
Ministers' Accounts. Churstowe— Redditus tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium Kyngesbrigge—	£	s. 3	d. 2 q.
Ministers' Accounts. Churstowe— Redditus tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium Kyngesbrigge— Redditus custumariorum tenentium .	£ 3	s. 3	d. 2 q.
Ministers' Accounts. Churstowe— Redditus tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium Kyngesbrigge— Redditus custumariorum tenentium . Exitus mercat' sive nundinarum .	£ 3	s. 3	d. 2 q.
Ministers' Accounts. Churstowe— Redditus tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium Kyngesbrigge— Redditus custumariorum tenentium . Exitus mercat' sive nundinarum . Redditus liberorum tenentium .	£ 3 9 5 4	s. 3 1 6 4	d. 2 q. 8 8 8 ob.
Ministers' Accounts. Churstowe— Redditus tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium Kyngesbrigge— Redditus custumariorum tenentium . Exitus mercat' sive nundinarum . Redditus liberorum tenentium Perquisita curie	£ 3 9 5 4	s. 3	d. 2 q. 8 8 8 ob.
Ministers' Accounts. Churstowe— Redditus tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium Kyngesbrigge— Redditus custumariorum tenentium . Exitus mercat' sive nundinarum . Redditus liberorum tenentium .	£ 3 9 5 4	s. 3 1 6 4 18	d. 2 q. 8 8 8 ob.

180. Brent. "The abbot has one manor which is called Brenta, which the abbot Alwin held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for two hides. These ten teams can plough. From thence the abbot has half a hide and one plough in demesne, and the villeins one hide and a half and five ploughs. There the abbot has ten villeins, and eight bordars, and five serfs, and fourteen oxen, and fifty-five sheep, and five acres of wood, and four acres of meadow, and thirty acres of pasture. This is worth forty shillings, and when the abbot received it thirty shillings."

shillings, and when the abbot received it thirty shillings."

"The abbot has one manor which is called BRENTA, which the abbot held in that day in which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid geld for two hides. This six teams are able to plough. Thence the abbot has half a hide and one plough in demesne, and the villeins one hide and a half and three ploughs. There the abbot has eight villeins and six bordars, and four serfs and eleven oxen, and seventy sheep, and thirty

goats, and one mile of wood in length and one furlong in width, and two acres [of meadow]* and one mile of pasture in length and a half in breadth. This is worth thirty shillings, and when the abbot received it twenty shillings."

"The same church holds BRENTA. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for ten ploughs. In demesne is one plough and five serfs, and ten villeins and eight bordars with five ploughs. There four acres of meadow and four acres of wood, and thirty acres of pasture. Formerly thirty shillings, now worth forty shillings."

"The same church holds Brent. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for two hides. There is land for six ploughs. In demesne is half a plough and four serfs, and eight villeins and six bordars with three ploughs. There two acres of meadow, pasture one mile long and half a mile broad, wood one mile long and one furlong broad. Formerly twenty shillings, now thirty shillings." (Exchequer Book.)

The two Brentas stand for manors, both probably in the parish of South Brent. The Brent property appears in the Valor and Ministers' accounts, as under:—

The Valor gives,			
Manerium de Brent.	£	s.	d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenentium .	8	6	73
Et custumariorum tenencium	87	17	3
Firma molendini	6	16	8
Piscaria	0	3	4
Incrementum redditus	9	17	$6\frac{1}{8}$
De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis	11	5	2 <u>‡</u>
	121	6	73
Ministers' Accounts.			*
Brent. Redditus liberorum tenentium			
manerii	8	17	3
Redditus custumariorum et conventio-			
nariorum tenentium	102	15	7 q.
Brent. Porcio de vicarie	0	4	0 `
Brent. Firma rectorie	18	2	10

181. I have now been through the whole of the land mentioned in Domesday, and shown as nearly as possible that it continued to be held down to the time of the Dissolution.

[•] Omitted, but see Exchequer Book.

Besides the above the Abbey held some other land scattered
through the county, mentioned thus:— In hundreto Mertone Abb de Bulfestra i
virgā. Fol. 65b., p. 59. In hundreto chridiatone De his ht' Osbuūs eps iiii.
hid & dim. & abbas de bulfestra dim' hida. Fol. 66b, p. 60.
In hundredo Taintone et abbas bulfestrensis fertium [ferlium?] & dim'. Fol. 69b, p. 64. In hundredo dippeford et abbas bulfestrensis
ii. hid. Fol. 69b, p. 65.
182. Of course the property had greatly increased in value since Domesday, but that was owing to the general
progress of the country, and the care bestowed upon it by its owners, but it cannot fail to be noticed that the additions
made during the time between the Great Survey and the Dissolution were few and unimportant. They were, following
still the Valor and Ministers' Accounts, as follows:—
183. Palston, in South Brent, probably belonged to one of the Domesday manors, thus mentioned in the Valor:—
£ s. d. Redditu bertone ibidem per annum 3 0 0
And in the Ministers' Accounts— Redditus terrarum dominicalium vocat'
Palston 3 0 0
184. Engleburne, Ingleborne, or Engelbourne, is in the parish of Harberton. It was leased by Gabriel Donne to
Sir Phillip Champernowne for a term of sixty years, and subject to this was sold by the Crown. About the end of the
last century it was divided into parcels and sold.
Valor.
Manerium de Engleburne. £ s. d.
Redditus assise liberorum tenencium . 0 9 0 1 libra cere.

Custumariorum tenencium in Totnes, Aisheberyngton, Churston, quam Engleburne predicta . . . 10 7 2 et 1 libra cere. Ac terrarum bartone De finibus terrarum cum perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii communibus annis . . . 5 13 4 2 5 01 18 14 64 2 libre cere.

Ministers' Accounts.			
Engleburne—	£	s.	d.
Redditus liberorum tenentium	0	12	1
Redditus tam custumariorum quam			
conventionariorum tenentium	11	0	6
Firma manerii		13	
185. Browston or Brownston is a man	or in	the	parish of
Modbury and was given to the abbey by on the Dissolution Sir Thomas Dennis	Jonn	ae	Morville.
himself.	secu	rea	this for
Valor.			
Brounston— Redditus assise custumariorum tenen-			
		1	01
cium ibidem per annum			0 1
l par.	cirot	ecar	um.
Ministers' Accounts.			
Bromston—			
	,	Λ	10 al.
Redditus assise	, 5	U	10 ob.
186. BOTTOXBURGH, Bottokysburgh, or I manor in the parish of Holbeton.	Battisl	boro	ugh, is a
Valor.			
Bottokysburgh— Redditus assise liberorum tenencium.	1	15	5 1
Custumariorum tenencium	6		8
Terrarum bartone	12		4
Firma molendini	2		Ō
Ac perquisita curie per annum com-		-	
munibus annis	0	5	3 ½
	22	12	9
Ministers' Accounts.			
Bottoxburgh-			
Redditus liberorum tenentium	1	15	5 ob.
Redditus conventionariorum tenentium			
Firma capitalis mesuagii	13		0
Perquisita curie	0		8
107. 0			1

187. Chyscombe was a piece or parcel of land in the parish of Dene Prior, of the yearly value of 6s. 8d. both in the Valor and the Ministers' Accounts.

188. At SPYCHEWYKE, in the manor of the same name, in the parish of Widdecombe, the abbey had two tenements returned at an annual rent of 28s. both in the Ministers' Accounts and in the Valor.

189. NORTH BOVEY. Here was a tenement included in the Valor and Ministers' Accounts as producing an annual rent of 10s

190. Hoo or Hooe, in the parish of Plymstock, described in the Valor as being below the parish of Plympton. Here was a tenement entered in both accounts as being worth 8s. per annum.

191. PLYMPTON. Here the Abbey had a garden, the rent being returned in the Ministers' Accounts and Valor at 5s.

yearly.

192. EXETER. Like most of the other abbeys, Buckfast had a house in the city for the residence of the abbot, the successive owners of which are traced by Dr. Oliver. In the Valor and Ministers' Accounts it is entered as producing only 6d. per annum for firewood. The reason of this probably was, that it had been leased for a money payment, this small amount being reserved. It was not until 1543 that-the King disposed of it.

193. BICATON, a village in the parish of Broadhempston, according to Oliver, belonged to the house, but I have not met with any mention of it in any original document, nor does the name or parish occur in either the Valor or Ministers'

Accounts.

1534. 26 Hen. VII. cap. 3. 194. We also find enumerated in the Valor the usual payments made out of the annual revenue, amounting to £15 16s. There was a corrody of £3 per annum to James Knottysford.

195. The spiritualities, which are entered separately, amount with the pensions paid to £68 14s. 3d. and one pound of wax from the Rectory of Petrockstow.

196. Taking then the figures as they stand in the Valor, we find that the total annual income of the Abbey in 1534

Rents, &c. Spiritualities			•	430 68	19 14	u. 7¾ 3
out of which payments— Temporalities	15	16	0	499	13	103
Spiritualities				33	2	8
				£466	11	23



Thus leaving the total nett income £466 11s. 2\frac{3}{4}d., besides twenty pounds of wax and one pair of gloves, an income larger than any other Cistercian house in Devon. And yet, unlike some monastic establishments, there appears to have been no greed of wealth, no undue accumulation of riches; the monks did their best with their land, and often had, as we have seen, to struggle to maintain their rights; but in the centuries which elapsed between the Conquest and the Dissolution it cannot be said that they had been covetous; and the sneer of Richard Cœur de Lion, when he told Fulke that of his three daughters, Covetousness, Pride, and Lust, he would bestow the first upon the white monks, could not apply to the monks of Buckfast.

197. Besides being the chief farmers of the day, the Cistercians were great promoters of the industrial arts. It has recently been discovered that the Cistercians were the predecessors of the ironmasters of the nineteenth century, the monks of Kirkstead and Louth Park Abbey having promoted iron-mining and smelting, and carried on the work on an extensive scale.

Rather than covetous, the Cistercians should be called thrifty and industrious, developing the resources of the neighbourhood in which they settled, and endeavouring to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. It would be a pleasant task, and the results valuable, to trace out the various occupations in which these monks engaged, and what effects their labours have had upon the commercial and agricultural interests of the country.

198. Buckfastleigh owes what prosperity it has to the monks of Buckfast, for the Cistercians were the great wool traders of the times in which they lived, and the owners of the large mills, some of which are built up with the materials of the Abbey and its belongings, are but carrying out in the same locality, in other ways, the work of former years.

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, But the scent of the roses will cling round it still;

and so, when we use the "Abbot's Way" across the breezy moor, we think of those busy men who often trod it, and carried their merchandise along it; and when we follow the "Monk's Path" by the Dart, flowing on as it did long years ago,

Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge, It overtaketh in its pilgrimage;

the lives of those who prayed and laboured, laboured and

prayed, hard by, must occupy our thoughts, and "Abbot's Way" and "Monk's Path," and the moor and the river, tell us more, and do more to keep alive the memory, of the old dwellers in the Abbey of Bulfestre, than the few scanty remains of the buildings which they raised.

APPENDIX (A).

LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF BUCKFAST.

William		Foundation Deed, Torr Abbey. Grant to John Lambrith. Pedes Finium Henry III. Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Oliver. Oliver. Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
William	1196 1207? 1225 1246 1247 1258 1268 1272 1280	Grant to John Lambrith. Pedes Finium Henry III. Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Oliver. Oliver. Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
Nicholas	1207? 1225 1246 1247 1258 1268 1272 1280	Grant to John Lambrith. Pedes Finium Henry III. Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Oliver. Oliver. Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
Michael	1225 1246 1247 1258 1268 1272 1280	Grant to John Lambrith. Pedes Finium Henry III. Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Oliver. Oliver. Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
William	1246 1247 1258 1268 1272 1280	Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Oliver. Oliver. Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
Howell	1247 1258 1268 1272 1280	Oliver. Oliver. Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
Durandus	1258 1268 1272 1280	Oliver. Oliver. Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
Henry	1268 1272 1280	Coll. Sir William Pole, B.M. Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
	1272 1280	Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
	1280	Episcopal Registers, Exeter.
		• •
Robert		Do. do.
Peter	1290	Agreements with Hubernford and
		others, &c.
Robert	1316	Episcopal Registers.
Stephen	1330	
John de Churstowe	1332	Do. do.
	1333	Do. do.
Philip	1349	Do. do.
Robert Simons	1358	Do. do.
William Paderston . ;	1395	Do. do.
William Slade	1400	Do. do.
William Beaghe .	1415	Do. do.
Thomas Rogger . ;	1432	Do. do.
John Ffychet	1440	Do. do.
John Matthu	1449	Do. do.
John Kynge	1483	Will of Ambrose Franke.
John Rede	1498	Episcopal Registers.
St. Clere Pomeroy? . :	!	See par. 149.
Alfred Gille	1512	Episcopal Registers.
John Rede	1525	Do. do.
Gabriel Donne	1537	Do. do.

APPENDIX (B).

The following documents are printed (from transcripts made for me from the originals in the British Museum) as they stand, with the contractions and errors. I have thought it best to adopt this course with all the documents throughout this paper, the greater part of which are printed for the first time

SLOANE MS. No. 513. (fo. 210b.)

Anno Dñi M^{mo} tc. In crastino prificaccis Bc Marie vrg copleta visi^{ne} in mo stio de B. p prez Abbatē statuta sūt ea q secūt^r frmit obsvanda. In pimis statuit^r Anno Dñi tc. Nos Fr R. dcus Abbas—visitantes filam nram Abbaciā de B. statuim t peipim ea q seqūt inviolabilit obsvada In pis statut decevim tc. Et in fine sigillū visitator appo tr Qñ aliq officiū tēpale iniūgi Mo cho alici vt gvso p Abbm suū hijuramentū st sciptū tenear pstar corā Abbe suo t senioribz de coventu p costitucões Dñi Bñdci pape xij^{mi}.

¶ Juramentū.

Ego fr R mo ch vt ovsus Moñ de B. ordis Cist juro p ita sca Di ev nge q ab ito die in antea in offo mi p vos Abbem meŭ comisso t i oib; t sin mi in offo pdco comiss fidelit me hebo t q de piciis reddaib; f ctib; seu pvētib; quib; cū; inde pveientib; t expñsis quociës t qñ p Abbe; meŭ requisit fuo fidelē opotu redda pt Ds mi ded it t poto t reliq quecū; supf dīt Mo stio vt bursario h Moñ mei integ lit assignabo s me Ds adjuvet t ista sca Di Ev ngelia.

¶ Juramentū novicore.

¶ Ego fr̃ N cticus juro p ista sc̃a Dī ev"nge q ab isto die in antea nullū apponā repugnacõis obstactm ūtlm perabo defencõis psidm̃ qm ad jussiõm Abbis mei offa si qua m¹ committēt in fut o dimittā abs 3 9 diccone q cū 3 sic me Ds adjuvet tc̃.

Quili; novici⁹ in ordie Cist petens instant ut pfessiom sua faciat inf annu phois sue t si coced ei sic licite pt ut ex de relig t msit ad religiom co ad aplicam. Tuc pre t faciat insipta renuciacom in cno cora Abbe suo t coventu.

Pfessio Monachore.

Ego tr̃ R cticus Exorcista Accolit stadiacon t sacdos pmitto stabilitē meā t covsiom more meore t obediens megtas sci Būdci ordis Cist corā Do t omībs scis ej quore

reliquie hic hñt^r in hoc loco qui voca^r Bucfast ord Cist constructo in hoñe beatissime Dē genitricis semp ip^q vginis Marie in psencia dñi Willi Abbis.

¶ Juramentū Abbis.

Ego fr N etcus Abts h⁹ Moñ te Marie de B juro p ista sca Di evn ge^a p me tacta q possessiones reddit⁹ t jura mobilia t imobilia isti⁹ Moñ nō vendā n^c alienabo vt impignorabo ne3 de novo infeodabo nc p am modum donabo n¹ q tenus statutū Pape Bňdči t jura ordis mei pmittūt s^c me Dš adjuvet t ista sca Di Ev nge^a p me tacta t vacit osculata.

Juramentū scolaris mittendi ad studiū.

Ego fr N etcus scolaris huj Moñ be Me de B ordis Cist juro p ista sca Dī evn ge qa b isto die in antea co com ordis mei pivilegia libtates t appbatas osuetudics atq3 statuta aid clam vi palā p me i p aliū attemptar impet re seu t in a lilicite sive ptve co ire no psumā un pdcus ordo meus in pte vi in toto dampnū aiscādalū inc rer valeat vi g vamen se me Ds tc.

Juramentū scolaris pmovēdi ad gadū scolasticum.

Ego fr N Monachus t scolaris Moñ be Me de Bucfast ordis Cist juro p ista sea Di ev nge q3 cu ad baelar vt Magist tu theologice facultat pveno c9 instituta ordis mei pivilegia t libtates aid in fut is no atteptabo p me t p aliu seu alios ne quocu doloso color quesito pe abo seu p me pe ari paciar ipetrando q instituta t libtates ordis mei andei Nec eidm psuma vt t pe abo p me vt p aliu clam vt pala infinge seu q modoli; alias inpugr se me Ds te.

Juramentū Monachi vocati ad cosiliū Abbatis.

Ego fr N. Mo"ch" t pfessus Moñ be Me de B. ordis Cist juro p ita sea Di ev"nge" q secretu t consiliu qeu; mi per vos Abbm meu vt aliu seu alios noïe vro jā revelandu fidelit tenebo at; svabo ne id ullaten in postu alici vt aid pt conscia; vra; p me n° p aliā seu p alios qoscu; revelabo ne; denudabo n° t revelar seu denudar faciam vt peurabo sic me ds te.

Juramet Monachi m'tedi ad curia Ro"na p negois dom.

Ego fr N. Mo"ch⁹ t pfess⁹ h⁹ Moñ te Me de B. juro p ista sca Dï ev"nge" p me corpat tacta q nego^a dñi mei Abtis t dce Mo"stii mei 9missa t cōmttenda fidet in cur ro"na pseq"r t p posse meo ditnr pmovebo cū exacta diligencia ac pecunia;

mi delibandā in usus t utilitez dcore negociore mi comissore t comittēdos t no in alios vsus frivilos expendā qq3 ūllam ip et com in dcā cur vl alibi p me vl p aliū seu alios faciā vl fi pcu bo q tend e porit ad incementū honore seu status dci dni mei abbis vl mei at coli3 de coventu sive Moñ me piudiciū vl ruinā q vism ac t int tiduū advent mei pimo ad dca3 cur ghali pcu tori ordis mei si ei copiā her potuo me fidelit pntabo se me ds tc.

Juramēt Mo"ch t covsi dircti ad cur ro"na p absolucõe.

Ego fr N. Mo ch t pfessus h Mo sti de B. iuro p ista sca di ev ng q cas que stimulante oscia mea dno meo abbi exposui t p qo ad endm sede aplica tiam ab eo petivi v est t vacit m accidit ullo simulacois v fraudis color pmixto t q p tepe quo ex dem Moñ meu ex causa paca filo itinatu s mansurus v q qom cu moraturus nullu oio actu v instu mentu seu a'd aud qcu; noie censcat co pivilegia ordis mei andei v statuta a cosuetudies appbatas eiusam p me v p alios seu aliu peu bo a' alias arte v lingenio impetrabo q in piudiciu ac psone cocu; stat dignite v condicois existat v g vamen ac t int t'duu p advetu meu pimo ad cur ro a g mai peu tori ordis mei si copia i pi ner poto me fidelit presentabo s me ds tc.

Obligaço recipiendi in Noviciū.

Ego N. de cticus Exorcista accloit sbdiacon diacon visacdos dio instinctu motus cupiens vitam Mo chalem duce in isto Moñ be M de B. ordis Cist Exoñ dioc obligo me do t be M pogi di genitici ac obligo seis t pat abba q die mi limitato tonsura t nitu noviciora in isto deo Moñ vacit assuma ac integru annu phaconis mee vi untu in h a regla sci budei fuit indultu fidelit pimplebo sm for m ordis añdci.

¶ Peticio novicij in Capitulo.

Dñe peto instant t timt⁹ supplico (ten⁵ valeam a vobis recipi ad faciend pfessiom meā in isto Moñ de B. ad sviend do t scis eius hic int vos in titu Monachali schm reglam sci tindei ordis Cist ad timinu vite mee sim legem di t vra documenta. ¶ Tuc exponat illi abbas auriciā ordis vt est modus.

¶ Renúciaco.

Ego frat Rič etct⁹ Novicius in isto Moñ bte Marie de Bukfast ordis Cist dio instictu motus cupiens ordinem monasticu in isto paco Moñ sa reglas sci budicti solempnit pfiri in sbsidū novicijs religiosis de iure indultū novi ne metu induct⁹ 83 pe sponte sipli¹⁹ t absolute residuo dcti anni pbaconis mee in hijs scipte renuco t peto instant me recipi ad pfessiom pacam faciendam sm for m ordinis anteaci.

Itm cu refrigescente devocone miltos pauce psoe pth dolor ad coysioem veiant hijs diebs vn in noullis mudi ptibs monastia nri ordis magnu paciut" defectu psonas ppt qd cult" diu minuit" t monasteria ipa in tepalib; magna sustineat lesione vt aute de receptis novicijs cici adiuvet cam gele diffira alias editā de novijs ante annū pbacois finitū ad pfessionē solempnē admittens ipis q3 bndicēdis vsq3 ad revocacoem pdurandu progat i renovat sic tameq ipi novici' anq"m bndicāt" sciant psaltiu i ea que de necitate sut scieda i grtudecimu sue etatis coplevint i residuo tpis anni sue phacois de sco renucient expsse vt ps sup. Ista diffinico compilata fuat anno dni Mittimo ccc lxxiij apud Cist i co geli.

212 b. Revendo i xº pri ac đno đno E. đi gra Exon Epo sui miles it devoti filij Abbs i Convent Monastij Bukfestr ordis Cist ciensis Exoñ dioc revencias tanto pri debitas cu honor Revende parnitati vre. J. b. accolitu virum liberu i legit bone g covsacois i honeste vre dioc psentam mili supplicates i devote ting eude. J. ad oms sacros ordis p sac rū manuū vras iposicoem carite ituitu pmove digei. On9 ac pmocois sive pvisois eiusd i nos t successores nros to ir suscipim vos autē successorsq; vros i hac pte idēpnes cosvar pmittim p pntes. In c rei testioz sigillu nrz ce c app.

APPENDIX (C).

SLOANE MSS. No. 513, fo. 213.

In visitacone facieda po d3 Abbas visitat pmunir visitand schendo si vi eji locū tenēti de tee advēti sui cā visite celebāde Pū gi die visits anç intret cam d3 pmunir Abbm t eji Piorem dom? po intreecm ad vigias vi ad pimam ut filii sui si obediat mage devote. Intās gē cam post lēom regle plectā dieto ut mor ē būdite sbjūgat Carissī fres t filii later vos no d3 cā instant advēti nrī qili3n pat Abbas pt scite s statuta ordis tener annuatī p se t p aliū singta Mos tia si imete sbjecta visitar t ea q̃ iveldit corigēda zelo di t ordis tā in spualib3 qu in corpalib3 emēdar Ad ho gi vēi ut actū visita pficiā i vobis dīa gatia dirigēte t q3 cotā form ī lac pte hem mutādā io sagat cātor t legat corā vobis Deiñ ptemeata visita tees tu plecte diffinib3 legēdis dieat visitator. Ecce kmi vos audistā bonā inforc om nob a sēis prib3 nīis tadē pbra dobete fres vīos rogar peipe t moner ut ca q̃ corigēda novint puplice t pivati nob suggerant t pponant so form corā nob lectam Postq vo Abbas fec it moïcom suā Dicat visitator t nos autori pra qu fūgim i hac pte vob oib3 t sin peipim i hac pte ivitute see obedit qu tin veïate ad nos puplice t pivatī p meli indicavite faciēd t ondate ea q̃ corigēda sūt i mos vio ī spualib3 t tēpalib3 tā ī capite qu in mēb's ptestam q3 vobis p pte nīa q3 qicqi nobis caritatie suggestū fu it t ex bono spu pat sum' id efficate emēdar pro Ds mīstv erit gt iā t ipī tordis honorē aiare vīare salutē paceq3 t utilites oñīu ī corī Tūc dicat visitator volum pi cam visitar officia vos officiales site in officia vīis t vos Pior pvideate de Frīb3 qi vadāt nobiscū t pi novā hebite pliamētū Insup durāte visitacoe res vam in man nīas pulsacom ad pīmā t ad cam t phibem ne alo Mo"ch'i de Monastio se absentet sū licen nīa spāli t q, opus bonu incipe d3 cū orone ut finē meliorē heat in effcu io ut pīs act nīe visiis meli' pspe dice i pino veni cī spē pī nī ave et coltea Accones nīas tc.

De comissar

Qñ comissariq visitat dicat loqum de ordie não dem sbjugat ki vos scite cãs advēt nri Venimus sv vocati sum ad mo"stiū istud p comissiom pris vri dni v3 Abbis ttis loci s3 ī pinº volu q audiate for m comissiois nre q ptca dicat comissar Ecce socii vos audistę for m isti comissiois admittite ista cōmissö; t nos audist nor m gib; annuētibus dicat cōmissarigat cātor t legat for visiis tc̃ ut s De relaxacõe pene vt mitigas pinie Amice nos itellexim ob q m cā; pōit es i pinia t sic dcm c not mitto ho patis ad istanciā tā Abbis tui t socore tuore remittim t relaxam peña; istā is p de ceto te emēdes i qm podis erga ordiēs ats dm Qa die dea collaçõe si que fuit faciat psides postea pelamacões pt matia inventit in suo pliameto t alibi sup piore suppiore cantor succetor celleraris sbeellerar de spualiba i tepaliba i sup articlos otete in scipto visii Piore sic alloquens. Dne Pior tu es pelamat p eo q no fac e debitu officii tui c'ea ordiea obsvad Fres no sedet in clautro festivis dieb; 't aliis tēpe lõois nec tu ad bom exm alione ho facis ut deberes. Silenciu in 4 locis pincipalib; no obsvat" nec in aliis locis it tepibs debite it pcipue ad mēsā. Fres no veniūt ad sviciū dnm t horas canoīcas in eccīa qtis sic deberet s; aliqi s; absentāt sepiq intendētes vagacoi t alii potacăb; in ordinate post copletorm ? an remanct ? de vigiliis t de copletor nec ea psolvūt in if mitoris tepe debito ut tenēt No veniūt ad afom õi septi no celebrāt missas suas coit sic decet. Formā t bi Bernardi pris nri i cantu t Pdia no obsvate devote morose ac vivacit cantado s; nimis tepide festināte indevote coplete sviciu anm q peeptu Svite dno i tior Prea dne Pior deber's ex offo tuo

S'vite dño i fior P'tea dñe Por deber's ex offo tuo excitar cantore in ccetia t alics offes tuos ut dnu officiu cu tior t tremor inibi psolvant remissos sv negligetes i cao pelamar coriq'e t emedar s; ista no face qin viq dissitas in pictm are tue t detimentu no modicu religiois. Illa que diximq piori ti t suppiori iponimq q; no facedebitu tuu qu'ntu ad obs vacias regtares i ppia pa aut aliena qu'r qi delibar volumq q, vobis p vra neeligecia sit facied eate sessu us; in crastinu judiciu exspetantes. Teia die dico a psidete bindite exporq; regta stjugat loqum de ordie nro t petita veia a Piore t aliis pidie pelamate dicat psedes Dñe Pior milta fuut ti ipoita hest na die hie i cao un magna peñia; meruisti ex ordis rigor S; mia moti volumq ad pus punico; oio differ st spe emedacois usq; ad pxia; visie i qui si no inven imq debita emedacom i te t in aliis ni vobis ppōimq oñder gro deceto t favor s; costet vobis de ceto s;

Sic, bis.

statuta ordis nri oez rigore justicie q" vos volum obsvare t iō faciate oïa t sinh bñ emēdari t eate sessum Tuc dicat tri fres I filii osidate attēcia I videte qu'lit pintes vision nras pfecin i vob õi rigor ordis pēit primisso pponiman proconder vobis som gras I favoe movedo I vitando? q tin dam officium devocoe debita psolvate orom at leccoi tepib debite insistate Abbi vro I aliis sriorib; vris obedienciā I revenciā exhibeate caritate trnitatis t bonu pace ivice obsvado debetis insup vagačos oïodā evitar defcus vestros atqs necligēcias emēdar ut se graz vobis tēaz in pnti visitacoe iveiam pxīg advētu nro vos in vacuu nitate recepisse Sup iste vo efficat obsvād Piori 't suppriori comittim' vices nras ut faciāt istā monicom nram ab orbs sbsvari. Nichil ad faciēd e ad pus ki ni cu orone ut mor e visitaes nras ras. Recomedam g vobis intincecii? dam ci Sana unitate eccie un'it capud ipi intiucecū? dnm si; Sūmū pont cū toto clero si fidetr adherēte ut sūt cardenales Archiepi Epi Abbes Pior9s cetij rector's ac cură aïare întes peipue g recomedo oroib; vris ordie; nrm Cisteii cu oïb; plat t sedit'i eod t spalit domu vra; Mrna Ex-a pte recomedo oroib; vris pspitate t pace toci X'anissi t spalit Reg t ppti Anglicani illustissimu pincipe Dim nrm rege Dñaq; regina sesq; incolas Dños t cors h er t peipue os Fudator's patons t bñeactores Drotis i coi 3º recomedo oroibs vris os fideles vivos t defuctos t spalit aias dormieciū qui į prgatorio dinā miaz pstolan" ut det ilt ds requie 1 gliaz sepitnā.

Igit aïe istore t aïe patrū nrore matrū fratū sorore õniūqą pentū t bñfactore nono t omñ fideliū defūctore p di miaş ī pace requescāt Vos ex pte Pore qi este sacerdor celebrabitis t qiliş vrm celebrabit unā missā p defūcte t qiliş vrm qi estis ex pte Abbis unā missā de ba vgine Maria Recomēdam vos do ki mtru reg ciant vobis de mora nra t illā pacē q m ds reliquit suis disciptis t nsiens ex ho mūdo ad prez vobis poptam t pax di q exsupat oez ssm exultet ī cordiba vris custodies corda vra t inteligēcias vras nri si placeat t convent nrī ī vris oroniba cotidie memorāte Et ad dm site filii t Fres ki t bndicco Dī oīpotēte pris t f. t s. s. descēdat t

maneat sup vos in etnum amen.

Q. Ricardus Dove Monachus I scolaris de Bukfast—R. D. M. de B.

• . .

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

IV.

NEWENHAM.

<u>}</u> } <u>|</u>

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

NEWENHAM.

199. This Abbey was situated in the parish of Axminster, at a short distance from the town. Founded by William de Mohun in 1245, the site of the Abbey was blessed, and the cemetery consecrated in the course of the following year.

200. It is not my intention to write the history of this house. This has been already done by the late Mr. James Davidson, in a manner which leaves little further to be said, and to his Memoir I would refer my readers.* I intend only to print some unpublished documents relating to the Abbey and to certain proceedings of its inmates hitherto unknown.

201. The second Abbot was Henry de Persolte, and in the first year of his abbaey a purchase of part of Shapwick was made of Henry de Burton and Mabilla his wife for a money consideration, the convent yielding in addition annually, on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, a pair of white gloves. I give the original of the agreement entered into at Exeter on the Morrow of the Ascension, 1249. The payment appears to have been thirty marks, not thirty-five, as mentioned by Davidson, p. 158.

Hec est finat concordia fca In Cur dni Rege apud Exoñ In Curstino Ascensionis Dñi Anno regni Rege Henr fit Rege Joh Tricesimo cio Cora Rogo de Thurkelby Giltto de Prestoñ Magro Sim de Wautoñ t Johe de Cobbeh Justic Itinant t aliis dni Rege fidet tūc ibi psentib; Int Henr Abbem de Newent quer t Henr de Burtoñ t Mabit vx ei imped de vna Caruc tre t dimid cū ptiñ in Shepwyke. Unde plac War carte sum fuit int eos in ead Cur Scilt qu pdci Henr t Mabit rec pdcam tra cū ptiñ esse ius ipius Abbis t Ecctie sue de Neweham vt illa qum Id Abbs t eccta sua pdca nt de dono

^{*} The History of Newenham Abbey, in the County of Devon, by James Davidson. London and Exeter. 1843.

pacora Henr t Mabit. Haben t tenende eid Abbi t succ suis t'ecctie sue pace de pacis Henr t Mabit the tipius Mabit impp Reddendo inde pann vnu par albara Cyrothecara ad Natitate sci Joh Bapte p omi suico t exaccone. Et paci Henr t Mabit t hed ipius Mabit War paco Abbi t succ suis t ecetie sue pace pacam tram cu ptin p pacm suic contones hoies impp. Et phe rec war fine t concordia Idem Abbs dedit pacis Henr t Mabit Triginta Morcas argnti. Feet of Fines, Devon. Henry III. No. 446.

202. The next is the abridgment of John Prince (the author of "The Worthies of Devon," who was born in the house at Newenham Abbey,) of the account of the ceremonies attending the laying the foundation stone of the church. Prince heads his abstracts,—

[Cartæ sequentes ob nimia prolixitate abreviunter p J. P.]

A° gratie 1254 Idûs Septem. positus est primus Lapis super Fundamentū Ecte B¹º Marie de Nyweham a vene¹i viro Dño Reginaldo de Moun Fundatore ejusā abbathie; qui etiā tres Petras posuit, cruce signatas; et quartam petram posuit Dñus Withmus de Moun frater dicti Reginaldi; Quintā petrā posuit Dñus Wymondus de Ralegh miles; et in secundo Anno postea Dñus de Smaleridge. Posite sunt he quinque petre in honorē s¹º Trinitat et b¹º Marie Virginis et ŏium Sanctorū, p°sent tune Dño Henrico tune Abbate et omni Conventu.—(Add. MSS. 28,649, p. 370.)

203. The date given in the following copy of the deed of Reginald de Mohun, directing that his body should be buried before the high altar in the Abbey Church of Newenham, is different from that in the copy referred to by Davidson, and it appears to vary in other particulars.—See Davidson, p. 35.

Oïbus sto Matris Ecte filijs &c. Regiñ de Moun Miles Dñus de Dunsterre Salut in Dño Sempiter. Affectione qua nos Novetis versus Monasteriu de Nyweham Exoñ Dioces quia nostra existit fundat Attem et Monachos Ord. Cist. ibide Deo et Gloriose virg Marie famulantibus ex devotione gerimus Psentibus,—— declaramus, volentes Corpus nostru, cu ab eod Anima fuerit separata, in Ecta de Nywehā ante majus altare honorifice sepeliend legamus, et insuper expresse concedentes qu ubicuq et quocunq decesserim preterqua in Terra sancta p Heredes [vel] Alios Amicos Execut nostros Corpus ñrum apud Nyweham Sepeliend deferatur. alioqui liceat memorato Atti et Monachis qui p tempore in dieto Monasterio existunt

corpus ñrum p se vel p certos nuntios ad hoc specialiter Deputatos requirere et apud Nywehā deferre, vt p aliquos Amicorū ñrorum alibi (q̃d absit) humatū esset. In cujus rei testimoñ Sigillū meum apposuimus. Hijs Test. Dño Witto de Moun, Wimondo de Ralegh, Gervasio de Horton tunc vicecom Devoñ, Johe Arondell, Warino de Ralegh Militibus; Witto de Bray, Reginaldo de Bath, Gilt. de Castello, Rado de Monte Sorell, Rico de Membyry, Ada Hunt et alijs. Dat apud Dunstor iiij Kal. Jul. Ao D. 1255.—Ibid. p. 423.

204. The record of the death of the founder follows:-

A°. Di. 1257. 13 Kal. Feb. die Dominica in festo storū Fabiani et Sebastiani Reginaldus de Moun Dñus de Dunstorre et Fundator Abbathie de Nyweham viā universe Carnia ingressus est apud Torr in Com Devon.—Ibid. p. 371.

205. The kindness of Mr. J. M. Davidson, the son of the historian of Newenham, enables me to print a complete copy of the monkish rhymes in praise of Bishop Bronescombe with the original Latin extended.

Plus de viro referam
Qualiter et Nyweham
Fovet et decorat
Prout vobis dicere
Possum necnon pandere
Plurimum honorat.

Ibi multum laboravit
Et thesauros erogavit
Eorum laboribus
Quod nunc patet et patebit
Gaudet homo que gaudebit
Futuris temporibus.

Primo sex altaria
Per sua donaria
Ibidem levavit
Quæ de Dei gratiâ
Manu suâ propriâ
Post et dedicavit.

Ex his autem senis aris
Pars habet aquilonarie
Ternas in basilicâ.
Quorum sancto Gabrieli
Cunctis angelisque cæli
Dedicatur unica

Thomse magistri secunda
Cujus luxit vita munda
Cunctisque martyribus
Qui vi crucis triumphalis
Caput hortis infernalis
Trivarunt sub pedibus.

Sanctæ quoque Katerinæ
Et virginibusque sine
Virili concubitu
Ara tertia sancitur
Illis eis et largitur
Laus devoto spiritu.

Aliæ quidem tres aræ
Latæ nunc ad angulare
Locis stant dividuis
Quarum prima dedicatur
Johanni qui plus amatur
In Dei discipulis.

Lucæ, sanctoque Matthæo,
Et ei quem signat leo,
Cunctis et apostolis,
Quos gens Christianæ legis
Jussis pænâ summi Regis
Habet pro didasculis.

Annæ secundaque piæ,
Matri scilicet Mariæ,
Sanctisque conjugibus
Qui per nuptialem vitam
Aulam cæli concupitam
Habent pro laboribus.

In honore Nicholai
Preca leni qui vult trahi
Ad opem merentium
Omniumque confessorum
Qui fragrarunt in amorem
Stat altare tertium.

Multa post hæc fecit ibi,
O tu lector, quæ non tibi
Modo recitantur;
Dicant hi de Nyweham
Qui per Dei gratiam
Inde jam lætantur.

Igitur vos Sancti Dei Subvenite, precor, ei Implorantes veniam Qui nos tantus sit honore Et pro Christo sic labore In domo de Nyweham.

Hinc vos qui de Nyweham
Estis ut memoriam
Præsulis habendo
Deprecor ne taceat
Vox laudis sed valeat
Gratias agendo.

Orantes cum credulis
Pro salute præsulis
Vos qui via honorat
Germinat ut lilium
Ante Dei filium
Pro quo sic laborat.

Pro Waltero confessore
Mentis visu cordis ore
Rogatis, carissimi.
Ut in die mortis diræ
Hunc dignetur custodire
Filius altissimi. Amen.

206. The following is the agreement with William de Staunton, permitting the monks to take stone from his quarry of Staunton, which was situated, it is stated, between the quarry of the monks of Ford and the grantor's arable land.

Oïbus x^u fid pseñ Script visur vel Auditur Witts fit Witti de Stauton mit salut. Nov^{etis} me dedisse et concess Deo et b^{te} Marie et fabrice Ecte in honore eorund apud Nyweham incepte et Monachis ejust Loci una Acram de Quarrarea mea de Staunton jacente inter Quarraria Monachoru de Forda et tram mea arabilem, et se extendent ab oriente Longitudine 16 pticaru, et in Latitud versus Austru 8 pticaru et adeo profunde sicut melius videretur expedire. Concessi etia p me dictis Monachis et ministris qd hab Liberu et idoneu ingress et egress p terram meam cu Carro et Carreta ad petru Carriand &c. Pro hac aute donatione et concessione dedere mihi Abbas et Convent de Nyweham septe marcas sterling premanibus &c. In cujus rei testim pesenti Scripto sigillu meu apposui. Testibus Dño Henr de Aulton, Dño Andrea Rec-

tore Ecte de Staunton Robto de Staunton fre ejus Rog⁹o de La Breche, Dño Huỹ tunc Priore de Newham et alijs. Dat mense Apř A°. Di. 1279.—(Add. MSS. 28,649, p. 370.)

207. The next document is of some interest. It is the record of a dispute between the Abbot of St. Michael's Mount,—not the Cornish, but the French Abbey, that of St. Michael "in periculo Maris,"—and the Abbot of Newenham, as to rendering "secta" in respect of land in the manor of Yarcombe in the hundred of Axminster. The verdict of the jury was in favour of the French abbot. William de Saham, one of the justices itinerant, was a judge of the Court of King's Bench. William de Giselham, whose name often appears in the legal records, was the King's advocate, the names of Attorney and Solicitor-General not having been adopted until the reign of Edward IV. In 1229 Giselham was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas.*

Ptita de Juratis I Assisis Coram Salam de Roffi I Sociis suis Justiciar Itinantib; Apud Exon In Com Devon In Octab Sci Martini Anno Regni Reg Edwardi fit Reg Henr Nono Incipiente Decimo.

Boylund.

Abbas sči Michis in picto mař sum fuit ad respona Abbi de Neweham de ptito qa fač sectam ad hundřm suum de Axmenystre qam ad illud fače debet tč Et unde dicit qd quidam Galfrs pdeč suus fuit sčs de pdča secta p man cuj dam Thurstani Abbis de Monte sči Michis in picto mař pdeč pdči Abbis de Mahlio de Yartekumbe ut de tribus sept in tres sept ut de feodo t Jure tpe pacis tpe Dñi H Reg pats Dñi Reg nuc capiendo inde expleč ad valenč tč Et qd tale sit Jus tč off t Et Abbas p Atorn suu ven Et defend Jus suu t seisiam pdči Galfri pdeč tč Et totu tč. Et pon se in magnam assiam Dñi Reg. Et pet reč fieri utm ipe maj Jus ht tenendi pdčm mahliu suu de Yartekumbe absq, hoc qd aliqm setam ei faciat p eodm ad hundredu pdči Abbis de Axemenystre sič tenet An idm Abbas de Neweham tindi pdčam sectam de t) bus septs in tres septis tč. Et off t Dño Regi dimid marc p tinda mcoč de tpe Et Recipit č. Et Witts de Radlegt. Rads de Done. Ričs Coffyn t Ričs de Hydon qatuor milites ven t eligut istos scitt Ričm de Hydon. Wiltm de Radlegt. Radm de Done Ričm Coffyn Hugone de Radlegt Wiltm de Albemarle. Henr de Radlegt Johem de Valle Torta de Clist Witm Punchardon. Radm fit Riči Warinum de sicca vitl Johem Punchardon Michem Trenchard Rogum

^{*} Foss, Judges of England, p. 301.

fit Pagani John de Umfanivyt t Wiltm le Prouz, qui dñt sup sacīm suū qā pdčus Abbas de Monte sci Michis in picto mar maj? Jus ht tenendi pdc̃m mahiū de Yattecombe absq pdc̃a secta facienā ad hundīm pdc̃i Abbis de Axemynstre de tribus septis in tres septim sic tenet qa pdc̃s Abbas de Neweham hundi pdc̃am sectam ad hundīm suū pdc̃m de Pbus sept in tres sept Et 1°0 cons est ad Abbas de Monte sci Michis in picto mar t succ sui teneāt pdc̃m Mahiū de Yattecombe absq pdc̃a secta facienā ad hundīm pdc̃m qiete de pdc̃o Abbe de Neweham t succ suis inppet Et Abbas de Neweham in mīa Et Witts de Gyselham appon clam p dño Rege.

Assize Roll Devon $\frac{1}{1}$ 1 Memb: 13-d.

208. In 1301-2 at the Cornish Assize at Launceston the Abbot was called upon to show by what authority he claimed to hold the hundred and bailiwick of Stratton. This is referred to by Davidson, and I give the original entry from the Assize Roll.

Placita de Jur t assis · · apud Lanceneton In Com Cornut In Octat sci Michis Anno regni Regis Edwardi filij

Regis Henr Tricesimo.

Maranto clamat fire hundredum t ballivam de feodo sine aliquo dando de hundredo de Strattoñ. Et Abbs per attorñ suu veñ Et dicit qua ipe t eius pdecessores sui a tempore quo no exstat memoria habuerunt pdcam ballivam t ea vsi fuerut hucusque absq aliqua interrupcoe. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et Joh de Mutf * simitr In hundro nichil clamat. Ideo rem Regi. Jur quo ad ballivam pdcam dicunt sup sacrm suu qd pdcus Abbas t omes predec sui a tempe fundacois Abbathie sue pdce t omes alij qui Manium de Norton tenuerunt ante fundacoem pdcam fuerunt ballivam pdcam tenuerunt abbas inde sine die salvo tc.

Assize Roll,
$$\frac{\mathbf{M}}{21}$$
 1. m. 37.

209. The next, from the De Banco Roll, date 1317, refers

* Joh'nes de Mutford, in other Pleas-qui sequitur pro Rege.

to a claim by the Abbey against William Gel, chaplain, for the payment of £20 due from him.

Ptita apud Westm coram Wifts de Beresford t sociis suis Justic Dni Reg de Banco Termino Pasch anno regni Regis E. filii Regis E. decimo.

De tribus septim Pasch.

Esson Abbtis de Nywynh mop. se iiij. die versus Witto Gel Capellanu de ptito qd reddat ei viginti libr quas ei debet t injuste detinet të Et ipe no ven Et peeptu fuit vic qd sum eu të Et vic nich inde fecit set mand qd nich het të Et testatu est hic qd satis het in eode Com tuo të I'o sicut pus peeptu est vic qd sum eu qd sit hic a die Sci Michis in xv dies të. De Banco Roll, Easter, 10 Edw. II.

210. The next, 20 Edw. II. from the Pole Collections, refers to the gift of the Tyntens, of lands in Shapwick to the Abbey. See Davidson, p. 71.

Oïbus X^{tt} fidel. &c. Frater Johes de Tynten Abbas de Neweham et ejus Loci convent ex una pte et Alicia de Tynten Dña de Colury (?) et Johes Tynten mit fil. ejus ex alt pte de terris in Shapwick in Mañ de Axmister D. Dat. A. R. R. E. fil. R. E. 20, p. 56. Add. MSS. (B. M.) p. 381.

211. I give the next to preserve the names of the parties and of the witnesses. It is from the same source as the last. The Abbot is Walter de la Houe, the sixteenth abbot.

Sciant &c. qd Ego Henricus de la Ford persona Eccles. de Meriet* dedi &c. Johi de Carru mil. omnes ter meas quas habui in La Moore in pochia de Loueputt. In cujus test. &c. Sigillū meū apposui Test. D^{no} Walī Abbe de Newham Johe Franceis Willo Uphey Johe de Greneway Dar apud Nyweham 27 E. 3.—Ibid. p. 381.

212. The next entry, from the De Banco Roll, relates to proceedings taken against Thomas Morton, a defaulting collector of the Abbey, who did not appear, and against whom judgment was given.

Walfus atte Hone Abbas de Nyweh" mp Wiltm de Elleworth att suū op. se iiij. die vsus Thom de Morton de ptito q̃d reddat ei r̃onabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar̃ ip̃ius Abbis t Johis de Gaytyngton nup Abbis de Nyweham pdecessoris pdc̃i Abbis tẽ Et ip̃e no veñ Et peec̃

[·] Probably Merriott, co. Somerset.

fuit vic q distr eu Tc Et vic modo mand qd nich het Tc 190 prec est vic qd cap eu Tc Et salus Tc Ita qd heat corpus eius hie in Octab sce Trinitat p Justic Tc Et vn Tc Ad que die vic no misit bre Io sic p'us prec est vic qd cap eu si Tc Et saluo Tc Ita qd heat corpus eius hie in Octab sci Michis p Justic Tc.—De Banco Roll, Easter, 17 Edw. III. memb. 18 d.

213. A Mayor of Exeter is mentioned in the following entry relating to another debtor.

Preceptū fuit vič ą̃d corpus Henr de Lacy de com suo si laicus esset capet et in p'sona Rege saluo custodiri fac donec Abbi de Nyweh de q'indecim libr plene satisfac quas pdcus Henr p'mo die ffebruar anno regni dni Rege nuc Angt q'intodecimo cora Henr de Hugheton nup maiore ciuitat Exon t Robto de Lucy tuc ctico ad recogn debitor, apud Exon accipient deputat recogn se debere pdco Abbi et quas ei soluisse debuit ad fm sci Michis Archangeli tuc px sequen et eas ei nodu te Et qualit te scire fac hie ad hue die scilt a die Pasche in xv dies te Et vic modo mant qd cepit corpus pdci Henr tillud saluo t secur custod fac scdm tenore bris te I o pdcus Abbas heat inde bre p statut te Et qualit te vic scire fac hie in Octab sci Michis te Et vñ te.—Ibid. memb. 49.

214. Walter Bourdenile had neglected to furnish a proper account, and proceedings were taken against him.

Waltus Abbas de Nyweham p Wittm de Elleworth att suū op. se iiij. die vsus Waltm Bourdenyle de ptito q̃d redd ei rõnabilē compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denat Johis nup Abbis de Nyweham pdecessoris ipius Walti nūc Abbis de Nyweham tč Et ip̃e nō ven Et prēc fuit vic q̃d cap eū tc Et vic modo mand q̃d nō est inuent tc Io sic pius prec est vic q̃d cap eū si tc Et saluo tc Ita qđ heat corpus eius hic a die sce Tnitatis in xv dies p Justic tc Et vic sit tc.—Ibid. memb. 161 d.

215. Thomas Morton turns up again the following year [see 212], and Robert Cayphas was called upon to answer for the like neglects as Morton.

Waltus atte Hone Abbas đe Nyweham p Wiltm de Elleworth att suū op. se iiij die vsus Thom de Morton de ptito qđ redđe i ronabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar ipius Abbis t Johis de Gaytyngton nup Abbis de Nyweham pdecessor pdči Abbis tč. Et ipe no ven pe fuit vic qd cap eum si tc. Et vic modo manđ qd no est inuent to Po

sicut prius pc est vic qd cap eu si tc. Et saluo tc Ita qd heat corpus eius hic in Octab sci Michis tc.—Ibid. Easter, 18 Edw. III. memb. 46.

Walfus Abbas de Nywcham p Wilfm de Elleworth att suu op. se iiij. die vsus Robim Cayphas de plito qd reddat ei ronabile compotu suu de tempe quo fuit receptor denar ipius Abbis te Et ipe no ven Et pree fuit vie qd capet eu te Et vie modo mand qd no est inuentus te Io sie pius pree est vie qd cap eu si te Et saluo te Ita qd heat corpus eius hie a die sei Michis in xv dies te Et vie sie te.— Ibid. memb. 134.

216. William Abraham, in 1343, was charged with stealing hay and rushes, and committing other depredations, and did not appear to defend himself.

Abbas de Nyweham p Wiltm de Elleworth att suū op. se iiij. die vsus Wiltm Abraham de ptito q"re vi t armis claus ipius Abbis apud Axemynstre fregit t fenū t ruscos ad valenc quadrag libr ibidem inuenta cepit t asptauit t alia enormia ei intulit ad gaue dampnū ipius Abbis t cont pacē to Et ipe no ven Et sic prius prec fuit vic qd cap eū to Et vic modo mand qd no est inuent to l'o sic plur prec est vic qd cap eū to Et saluo to Ita qd neat corpus eius hic in Octabis sci Michis to Et vic sic to Ibid. memb. 46 d.

217. The next is a complaint against the Convent. John at Sloo asserts that the Abbot and John Sangere had deprived him of forty sheep, of the value of one hundred shillings.

Ad hue de Octab sci Hillar.

Johes atte Sloo op se iiijto die vsus Waltm Abbtm de Nyweham t Johem Sangere de ptito quare vi tarmis quadraginta oves ipius Johis atte Sloo precij Centū solidora apud Rouerigge inventas ceperunt t abduxerunt t alia enormia ei intulerūt ad grave dampnū ipius Johis atte Sloo t cont pacem Reg tõ Et ipi non ven Et prec fuit vic qd distr eos tõ Et vic modo mand qd pdcus Abbas distr p cat ad valenc duoden denar Et m p Johem Scot et Henr Dare Io ipi in mia Et sicut prius prec est vic qd distr eū p omes tras to Et qd de exic to Et qd heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in xv dies p Justic to Et de pdco Johe Sangere mand vic qd nichil het to Io prec est vic qd capiat eū si to Et salvo to Ita qd heat corpus eius hic ad pfatū tmiñ to Et vñ to.—De Banco Roll, Hilary, 26 Edw. III. m. 21.

218. In the next the grievance is somewhat similar, but the Abbot is plaintiff, not defendant.

Mabbas de Nyweham p Johem de Cruk atë suu op. se iiijio die vsus Rogm de Cabus de Lym de pitto quare vi i armis ducentos multones ipius Abbtis precij viginti libra apud Swapwyk inventos cepit i abduxit i alia enormia ei intulit ad grave dampnu ipius Abbtis i conta pacem Reg ič Et ipe non ven Et sicut plur prec fuit vic ad capet ei si ič Et salvo ič Ita ad heret corpus eius hic ad hunc diem scitt in octabis sci hillar ič Ei vic modo mand ad non est inventus ič nec aliquid het ič Io prec est vic ad exigi fac eu de Com in Com quousa, scam legem i cons ič vilageta si non compulit Et si ič tuc eu cap i salvo ič Ita ad heat corpus eius hic in Octabis sci Michis ič Et vnde ič.—Ibid. m. 41.

219. Here William Gilemyn is a defaulter in his accounts, and does not appear to justify himself.

Johes Abbas de Nyweham p Johem de Chudd att suū op. se iiij. die versus Wittm Gilemyn de ptito q̃d reddat ei r̃onabilē compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denar Robti de Pebbesbury quōdā Abbatis de Niweham pdecessoris podrī Johis Abbtis tā Et ipse no venit et fuit attach p Wittm de Trenant t Ricm de Trenant ro ipi in mia Et pcept est vic q̃d distreum pomes terr tā Et q̃d de exitī tā Et q̃d heat corpus eius hic In Octabis sci hillar tā—Ibid. m. 33.

220. William de Stamford, the executor of the will of Simon of Farham, sues the Abbot on behalf of himself and his co-executors for £12 stated to be due from the former to the estate.

Mitts de Staunford exec testi Simonis de ffarnam p Thom Pat att suu op. se iiijio die vsus Abbem de Nywenham de ptito qd reddat ei t Johi Descures Rado de Bereford t Witto Dunmuire coexec pdci Witti de Staunford duodeeim libr quas ei iniuste detinet to Et ipe non ven Et huit diem nuc hie posstq"m compuit in Cur hie t cepit inde diem pee pciu to Io prec est vic qd distr eum poss tr to Et qd heat corp ei hie in octabis Pur be Marie to. Et quia pdci Johes Radus t Witts Dunmuire ad pxm diem compuerut hie t modo non secuntur to Io pdcus Witts de Staunford sequate sine to—Ibid. m. 337.

221. The next refers to another defaulting collector of some of the revenues of the Abbey.

Abbas de Neuwenham p Johem de Chuddelegh att suu op. se iiijto die vsus Waltum de Burdevill de ptito qd redd ei ronabilem compotu suu de tempe quo fuit receptor denariorzi pius Abbtis të Et ipe non ven Et sicut plur distr p car ad valenc duorzi solidozi Et Man p Walfm de Bodget t Johem de Kerle Io ipi in mia Et sicut plur peeptu est sic qd distr p omes er të Et qd de exit të Et qd heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in xv dies tc Et vien sit tc-Idem. m. 263 d.

222. In 1366-7 Richard Branescombe, the Abbot, commenced proceedings against several persons for entering his land at Newenham and cutting down and carrying away trees of the value of £20, and against William Constance for cutting down growing trees at Clocombe [Valor Clokham] and digging stone at Foxhole.

Maria Abbas de Nywenham p Johem Prestecote att suu op. se iiij o die vsus Robm Strange Johem flowel Johem Alhot Waltm West Withm Bertelot Withm Conyng senior Margiam Hayward Margiam Belle Johem South Rogm Diegher Withm Hembury Jun Withm Hembury senior Johem Dulymere Wiftm Purs ad Pratenesse Johem Toterigge & Waltm Toterigge de ptito quare ipi simul cu Witto Constance vi t armis clausu ipius Abbis apud Nywenham Park fregunt t arbores suas ad valenc viginti libra, ibidem nup erescent succiderunt t asportaverunt t alia enormia ei intulerunt ad gave dampnū ipius Abbis 7 contra pacem Reg 7c Et ipi non ven Et sicut plur prec fuit vic qd capet eos si 7c Et salvo 7c Ita qd heret corpa eoz hic ad hunc diem scitt a die sci hillar in xv dies të Ét vië modo mand qd non sunt invent lë lö preë est vië qd eos de Com in Com quosq të omes pter pdee Margia t Margia vtlagentsa t pdce Margia t Margia waivientas si non tc Et si tc tune eos capiat Et salvo tc Ita qd heat corpa eoz hic a die sci Michis in xv dies Et vñ tc-Ibid. 41 Edw. III. Hilary. m. 198.

Na Abbas de Newenham p Johem Prestecote atí suŭ op. se iiij de die vsus Withm Constance de ptito quare vi t armis clausū ipius Abbis apud Clocombe freg t arbores suas ibidem nup crescentes succidit 't in quarrera sua apud ffoxhull fodit I petras inde prectas ac arbores pacas ad valencia decem Libraz cepit t asportavit t alia enormia të Et ipe non ven Et pë fuit vië qd distr eu të Et vië modo mant qd nichil het të Iō pë est vië qd capiat eu si të Et salvo të Ita qd heat corpus eius hie a die Pasche in vnu Mensem p Justië të.—

Ibid. m. 232 d.

223. In 1394, the Abbot, John Leggas, sued William, the Vicar of Axminster, for intruding upon his free warren at Axminster without licence, and taking fish, hares, rabbits, pheasants, and partridges.

Mittm vicar ecctie de Axmynstre Wittm fit Johis Toker de Cleyhill & Johem Blakeford de ptito quare vi & armis libam warennā ipius Abbis apud Axmynstre intraver & in ea sine licencia & voluntate sua fugaver & in sepali piscaria sua ibid piscati fuer & piscē inde ad valenciā viginti libra, ac lepores cuniclos phasianos & pdrices de warenna pdca cepunt & asportaver & alia enormia & conta pacem Regis & Et ipi non ven Et prec fuit vic qd attach eos Et vic modo mand qd nichil hent Io prec est vic qd capiat eos si & Ita qd heat corpora eoz hic a die Pasche in xv dies & ad quem diem vic non mis bre Io sicut prius capiantas qd sint hic in Octab sci Michis.—De Banco Roll 18 Ric. II. Hilary m. 46d.

224. The following are records of similar proceedings to those already mentioned:—

Abbas de Newenham p Johem Dennyng att suu op. es iiij die vsus Rogum Carter cticum de ptito quare vi t armis clausu ipius Abbis apud Newenham fregit et arbores suas ibm nup crescentes ad valenc decem libraz succidit t asportavit t blada t herbam sua ibidem nup crescencia ad valenc Centu solidoz cu quibusda avijs depastus fuit conculcavit t consumpsit t alia enormia te ad grave dampnu te et contapacem Regis te tipe non ven Et prec fuit vic qt capet eu Et vic modo mant qd non est inventus te Io sicut prius prec est vic qd capiat eu si te Et salvo te Ita qd heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas te.—Ibid. M. 202d.

Milts Lange de Axmynstre p Thomam Brokhampton atë suu op. se iiijio die Vsus Abbm de Newenham de ptito qd reddat ei decem libras Et vsus Johem Ryde de Colyford de ptito qd reddat ei centum solidos quos ei debent t iniuste detinent të Et ipi non ven Et sum të Judm attach qd sint hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas të.—Ibid. m. 217d.

225. The next appears to be a record of the fresh proceedings in the protracted litigation between Thomas Carew, on the death of Robert Grymeston in 1401, and the Convent, with respect to the right of presentation to the Church of Luppit. See Davidson, p. 75 et seq.

Thomas Carreu Chivaler p attorñ suū op se iiijto die vsus Johem Abbem de Nyweham t Vincencium atte Hille Capellin de ptito qd pmittant ipm presentare idoneam psonam ad ecctiam de Lovepitte que vacat t ad suam spectat donacoem të Et ipi non ven Et huerunt inde diem p esson suos hic vsq ad hunc diem të Io prec est vic qd distress p omes tras të Et quod heat corpa eos hic in Octab sei Michis të.— De Banco Roll 1 Henry IV. Trinity. m. 71d.

226. The following year we have some further entries. In the second Thomas Carew is still pursuing his action against the Convent. His proceedings were ultimately unsuccessful.

Jacobus Chuddelegh Miles pattorn suū op. se iiij¹o die vsus Ričm Abbem de Dunkeswell t Johem Abbem de Nywenham de plito q̃d vtq. eoz reddat ei viginti libras quas ei debet t iniuste detinet të Et ip̃e non veñ Et prec fuit vic q̃d Attach eos të Et vic modo mand quod vtq. eoz Attach est p Johem Holme t Thomam fforster Io ip̃i in m̃ia të Et prec est vic q̃d distr eos p omnes tras të Et q̃d de exit të Et q̃d heat corpa eoz hic A de sci Michis in xv dies të—De Banco Roll, 2 Henry IV. Trinity. m. 176 d.

Jura in Thomam Carreu Chivaler que T Johem Abbem de Nyweham de ptito quare impedit ponit in respect hic visq a die sei Michis in xv dies Nisi Justie dni Regis ad assias in Com pdeo capiend assign p formam statuti te die vehlis px post im sei Jacobi Apli apud Exon prius vehlint p defeu Jur quia nult ven Iō vie heat corpa te.—Ibid. m. 319 d.

227. An account of a daring deed is preserved in the next extract from the De Banco Roll. Thomas Usher and others appear to have taken the Abbot, Leonard Houndalre, prisoner and carried him from Newenham to Bykele, and also detained his goods and chattels to the value of £40. The defendants did not put in an appearance.

Abbas de Nywenham p attorñ suu op. se iiijio die vsus Thom Ussher Riem Tryst t Radm Paym de Colmpton de ptito quare ipi simt cu Jone Prentys de Honyton Reginaldo Baker de Bradenynche t Jone Vautard de Clyst vi t armis ipm Abbtem apud Nywenham ceperunt t ipm abinde usq. Bykele duxerunt t ipm imprisonaverunt t male tractaverunt t ipm sic in prisona ibm quousq idem Abbas finem p decem libras p delibacone sua nenda cu pfat Thoma Rico Rado Jone Reginaldo t Jone fecisset detinuerunt t bona t catalla

sua ad valenc quadraginta libras apud pdcam villam de Nywenham inventa ceperunt i asportaverunt. Et alia enormia ic ad g've dampnū ic Et conta pacem Rege ic Et ipi non ven Et sicut plur prec fuit vic qd capet eos ic Et vic modo mand qd non sunt inventi ic Io sicut plur capiant Ita qd sint hic a die sci Michis in xv dies p justic ic.—De Banco Roll, 5 Henry IV. Trinity. m. 307.

228. The following relate to other legal proceedings, and sufficiently describe themselves. The third shows that the Abbot was a receiver for the Prince of Wales, probably of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Abbas de Nywenham p attorñ suū op. se iiijto die vsus Ričm Trist de plito quare cum de 'coi consilio regni Reg Angt pvisum sit qd non liceat alicui vastum vendicoem seu destruccoem face de tris domib; boscis seu gardinis sibi dimissis ad tmiñ vite vel annoz idem Ricus de domib; boscis t gardinis in Tuddeheys que Ricus Excestre nup Abbas de Nywenham pdecessor pdei nunc Abbis pfato Rico dimisit ad tmiñ annoz fecit vastum vendicoem t destruccoem ad extedacoem ecctie ipius Abbtis te Marie de Nywenham t contorma pvisionis pdec Et ipe non veñ Et attach est p Johem Mey t Ricim Mason I'o ipi in mia Et prec est vic qd distreu p omes tras te Et qd de exit te tqd heat corpus eius hic a die sci Michis in vnū Mensem te.—De Banco Roll, 8 Hen. IV. Trinity. m. 79.

Johes Palmer de Brydport p attorñ suu op. se iiij¹o die vsus Leonardu Abbem de Newenham de ptito quod reddat ei quadraginta solidos Et vsus Aliciam que fuit vx Johis Cole de Southmoltoñ de ptito qd reddat ei decem marcas Et vsus Stephm Burdescombe de ptito qd reddat ei quadraginta solidos quos ei debent t iniuste detinent Et ipi non ven Et prec fuit vic qd sum eos tc Et vic mand qd pdeus Abbas sum est Judm attach qd sit hie in Octabis sci Michis Et de pdeis Alicia t Stepho mand vic qd nichil hent tc I'o capiant qd sunt hie ad pfat tmin p Justic tc ad quem vic non mis bre I'o pdeus Abbas sieut prius et pdei Alicia t Stephus sieut prius [to Hil. then to Easter.]—Ibid. m. 433 d.

¶ Henr Princeps Walt p attorñ suu op. se iiij¹o die vsus Abbem de Newenham de pito qd reddat ei ronabilem compotu

Henr Princeps Walt p attorn suu op. se iiijto die Vsus Abbem de Newenham de plito qd reddat ei ronabilem compotusuu de tempore quo fuit receptor denar ipius Principis Et ipe non ven Et sum to Judm attach qd sit hic a die soi Michis in tres septias to.—Ibid. m. 527 d.

Jur" int Johem Calmadya in ppria psona sua quer et Leonardu Abtem de Neweham de ptito t"nsgr ponit" in respem coram Dño Rege vsq in C"stino sei Johis Bapte vbicuq të p defeu Jur Quia nullus të I'o vië heat corpa të Idem dies dat est ptiba pdeis të.

Jur" int Riem Calmadya in ppria psona sua quer et Leonardu Abtem de Neweham Michm the Abbotes servant of Neweham.

Neweham 't Thomam the Abbotes servant of Neweham de ptito tansgr poita in respon coram Dño Rege vsq in Castino sci Johis Bapte vbicuq te p deteu Jur Quia nullus te l'o vie heat corp te Idem dies datus est ptib; pdeis te.—Coram Rege Roll. Easter, 11 Henry IV. m. 8d.

Abbas de Newenham qui tam p dno Rege q"m p se ipo sequit" p att suu op. se iiij die vsus Johem Colewille de sequit p att suu op. se inj die vsus Johem Colewine de plito contemptus t t"nsgr cont" formā statuti de svientib; nup editi et ipe non ven et pceptum fuit vic qd capet eu et vic retorn qd ipe non est invent to l'o pceptu est vic qd Exigi fac eu de Com in Com quousq to vtlaget" si non to et si to tunc eum capiat Et salvo to Ita qd heat corpus eius corā đno Rege in Crastino Pur be Marie vbicuq, to Et vnde a die Pasche in xv dies.-Ibid. m. 8d.

229. The first of the last three documents I am able to quote shows that the Abbey had property upon the water as well as on the land, the Abbot of Abbotsbury, in the county of Dorset, and others, being charged with having taken a ship the property of the Monks of Newenham. Nicholas Wysebeche, the Abbot, appeared at Exeter in person to support the complaint.

Nichus Abbas de Nyweham in ppria psona sua op. se iiijto die Vsus Robtm Abbem de Abbotysbury in Com Dors Radm Cokwyll de Abbotysbury in pdco Com Dors yoman Johem Walshe de Dorchester in eodem Com Dors yoman Riëm Hille de Waymouth in pdeo Com Dors yoman Wiftm Sandwyche de Seton in pdeo Com Devon yoman de ptito quare vi t armis quandam navem ipius Nichi Abbis precij quadraginta libraz apud Setoñ invent ceperunt l abduxerunt l alia enormia le Ad g"ve dampnu le Et cont" pace Reg le Et ipi non ven Et prec fuit vic qd attach eos le Et vic modo mand qui dibet eo attach est p Riem floys t Johem Gyon I'o ipi in mia I'o prec est vic qd distr eos p omes tras to Et qd de exit to Et qd heat corpora eo hic a die see Trinitatis in xv dies to [Further postponed to Mich., Hil., Easter, and Mich. following.]—De Banco Roll. 6 Henry V. Easter, m. 248.

Michus Abbas de Nywcham p Johem Trelay att suu op. se iiijte die vsus Wittm ffrankeleyn de Setoñ in Com pdio Bocher de ptito quare vi t armis bona t catalla ipius Abbtis ad valenciam centu solidoz apud Bere inventa cepit t asportavit Et alia enormia të ad g"ve dampnu të Et cont pacem të Et ipe non ven Et sicut plur preë fuit vië qd capet eum si të Et salvo të Ita qd heret corpus eius hie ad hunc diem scitt a die Pasche in xv dies Et vië modo mant qd non est inventus të I'o preë est vië qd exigi faë eum de Com in Com quousq të vtlaget in non të Et si të tunc eum capiat Et salvo të Ita qd heat corpus eius hie in crastino aiaz Et vnde.—Ibid. m. 269 d.

Maltus Cook cticus in ppia psona sua op se iiijo die Vsus Nichm Abbem de Nywenham in com pdco de ptito qd reddat ei centum solidos Et Vsus Adam Geraunt de Axemynstr in eodem com Husbondman t Johannam vxlem eius de ptito qd reddant ei centū solidos quos ei debent t iniuste detinent to Et ipi non ven Et prec fuit vic qd attach eos to Et vic modo mand qd utq eoz attach est p Ricm Broun t Johem Coll I'o ipi in mia to Et prec est vic qd distr eos p omes tras to Et qd de exit to Et qd heat corpora eoz hic in Octabis sce Trinitatis tc.—Ibid. m. 271.

Johes Cole in ppria psona sua op se iiijto die vsus Nichm Abbem de Nywenham in com pdco de ptito qd reddat ei octo libras t duodecim solidos Et vsus Leonardū Abbem de Clyff in com Soms de ptito qd reddat ei octo libras t decem solidos Et vsus Johem Parys de Dertemouth in com Devon mercatorem de ptito qd reddat ei octo marcas Et vsus Ricm Worthy de Dertemouth in eodem com Devon Bocher de ptito qd reddat ei quadraginta t sex solidos t octo denar Et vsus Johem Broun de Wyke in pdco com Soms husbondman [qd] reddat ei quadraginta solidos quos ei debent t injuste detinent to Et ipi non ven Et prec fuit vic qd distr pdcos Abbem de Nywenham t Abbem de Clyff t Johem Parys Et eciam sicut prius qd capet pdcos Ricm t Johem Broun to Et vic modo mand qd vra pdcos Abbtum distr est p catalla ad valenc quadraginta denar Et vra eos m p Ricm Poyer Johem Waye Johem Treysewe t Henrieu Waye I'o ipi in mia Et sicut prius prec est vic qd distr eos p omes tras to Et qd de exit to Et qd heat corpora eos hie a die sce

Trinitatis in xv dies Et de pdco Johe Parys mand vic qd nichil het të Et de pdcis Rico t Johe Broun mand vic qd non sunt invent të I'o pdcus Johes Parys capiatas et eciam sicut plur pdci Ricus Broun capiant. Ita qd sint hie ad pfatu min të Ad que die vic non misit bre të I'o sicut plur pdci Abbes distr të [for Mich term, then in Hilary term all the defendants to be here].—Ibid. m. 329d.

230. The arms of the Abbey were apparently those of the founder De Mohun. The common seal was the Blessed Virgin seated, with the Holy Child, under a canopy, with shields on each side,—one bearing the engrailed cross of Mohun, the other the Maunche. The legend is \$. COP-VENCYS MONASCERIE DE EVENEURAD. Three of the Abbot's seals are mentioned and described by Davidson, p. 87.

231. For a description of the remains of the buildings I must refer my readers to the History of Mr. Davidson, to which work my paper is only supplemental. The monastic buildings were on the south side of the church, and probably the whole ground-plan could be traced by excavation. Of the magnificent church, nearly three hundred feet in length, within the walls of which the bodies of many distinguished persons were laid, not a vestige remains above the ground, and the other scanty remains are gradually disappearing. The east end of the building, with the Early English triplet light, of which Mr. Davidson gives an engraving, has now The little stream, the invariable accompaniment of a Cistercian abbey, sometimes overflows its banks, and washes out from the adjoining soil human bones, indicating the site of the monks' cemetery. No crime of its inmates, no conpiracy against the common weal, brought the stately house of Newenham thus low. The pension list attests that the abbot and his monks were honest and of good conversation, and they and their property but shared the common fate of thousands as guiltless as themselves.

232. The evidence for the history of this house is full and interesting. The cartulary and some of the original books of the Abbey are in existence. They are referred to by Mr. Davidson and fully described, and Dr. Oliver prints in the appendix to his notice in the *Monasticon Devoniensis* some interesting documents.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF NEWENHAM.

Names.	Dates.	Authorities.	
John Godard		1246-1248	
Henry de Persolte, or Spershol	te	1248-1250	i
John de Ponte Roberti .		1250-1252	
Geoffry de Blanchville .		1252-1262	
Hugh de Cokeswell .		1262-1265	
John de Northampton .		1265-1272	
William de Cornubia .		1272-1288	To 1347 the chartulary
Richard de Chichester .		1288-1293	of the Abbey com-
Richard de Pedirton .		1293-1297	piled in the abbacy of
William de Fria		1297-1303	Walter de la Houe.
Richard de Pedirton, again		1303-1304	
Ralph de Shapwick		1304-1314	
Robert de Pupplisbury .		1314-1321	
John de Cokiswille		1321 -1324	
John de Geytyngton .		1324 1338	
Walter de la Houe		1338-1361	Davidson,
Richard Branescombe .		1361-1391	Oliver's Monasticon.
John Legga's	i	1391-1402	the Bishops' Regis-
Leonard Houndaire.		1402-1413	ters, &c., &c., are the
Nicholas Wysebeche .		1413-1431	authorities for the
Trystram Crucherne .		1431-1456	names and times of
William Hunteford .		1456- ?	election of the suc-
John ? .		7 1512	ceeding Abbots.
John Ellys		1512-1525	3
John Ilmynster, alias Cabell		1525-1530	,,
Richard Gyll		1530-1539	" •,

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON

V.

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CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

DUNKESWELL.

233. Dunkeswell Abbey, one of the three Cistercian houses, the others being Newenham and Ford, situated within a comparatively short distance of one another in the east of the county, has but a meagre history. Founded in 1201, by the piety of William Lord Briwere or Bruere, it flourished

for nearly three hundred and fifty years.

234. In 1199 William Briwere purchased the manor of Dunkeswell of Henry de la Pomeroy, which purchase was confirmed by King John at York, 28th March, in the first year of his reign. There seems however some little confusion here, for the property formerly belonged to William Fitzwilliam, who was compelled by his necessities* to borrow money of a Jew and mortgage Dunkeswell manor. It is said that William Briwere redeemed the land from the Jew, but the evidence offered by the confirmation charter of King John above mentioned contradicts this.

235. Early in the new century the new Abbey was founded, -Dunkewelle fundata est, say the Annals of Waverley, † and by a deed dated at Southampton on 13th April, in the seventh year of his reign, King John confirmed the lands the donation of William Briwere, as well as those the gifts of

others.

236. The gifts of William Briwere were all his lands in Doneke-well and Wolford and the advowsons of the churches there; the abbot and convent of Ford gave their right in Biwood; Richard de Hydon all his land in Bureheghe; Richard de Trydon an instante in Burenegne; Richard de Treminett all his land in Bautescnapp; William de Pynn all his land in Bautescnapp; John de Thoriton a ferling of land in Stenetewde; Ivo Fitz-Allen the manor of Sobbecumbe; Richard de Mannesley a tenement in La Cumba [Marlecombe]; Thomas de Duna all his land in

<sup>Lysons' Devon, p. 170.
Ann. Waverleia, Ann. Monast. vol. ii. p. 253.</sup>

Uggaton, and a tenement in Codeford; Philip de Gatesden a ferling of land in Uggaton (this was a purchase); Robert Fitzanne all his right in the tenement of Lynor and Bywood; and Ursellus Fitzwilliam his right in the same tenements.

237. In the 11th year of the succeeding monarch, Henry III., we have a further confirmation of the possessions of the Abbey, from which we find that the founder and others had bestowed further gifts upon the house. Besides the lands of Dunkeswell and Wolford, Briwere had given it all his lands in the manor of Ufculme, with the mill there, and the monks of Ford had bestowed upon their newly settled brethren, besides Biwood, all their lands in Boleham, Freschic, Bocland, Lodreford, and Hickersdon; Robert, the nephew of Robert le Goiz, his right in Lynor, and Avicia de Dun her land at Hoked.

238. It is easy to understand the gifts of the Cistercians of Ford, for Dunkeswell was her daughter, the new Abbey having been colonised by monks from the house of the founda-

tion of Adelicia de Brioniis.

239. The powerful founder selected Dunkeswell as the place of his interment, passing by the other religious foundations which owed their existence to his bounty, and there in the year 1227, in the choir of the Abbey church, his body was laid. It is supposed that his lady was also buried there, for a short time since two stone coffins, covered with plain slabs of Purbeck, were found, each containing a skeleton, one of a man, the other of a woman. In all probability these were the bones of Lord Briwere and his wife, thus disturbed after a period of nearly six hundred and fifty years. All the bones were placed in one of the coffins and reinterred; the other coffin still remains above the ground, and may be seen under the south-east wall of the present churchyard of Dunkeswell Abbey.

240. We have but few documents illustrative of the history of Dunkeswell. The course of its existence appears to have been uneventful. We do not even know who the first abbot was, and the names of his immediate successors are wanting, but I am able to furnish the name of an abbot earlier than any yet recorded. This is Richard, who in 1228 bought of Richard de Crues three hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in Coleton.

Hec est final concordia fca in Curia Dñi Reg apd Exon die sci Jacob Apti Anno Regn Reg Henr fit Reg Johis

Duodecim. Corā Thom de Muleton Robto de Lexinton Rad Musard Johe de Baioc t Jordan Oliv Justic Itinantib; t aliis dni Reg fidelib; tc ibi psentib;. Int Ric de Crues petente t Ricard Abbem de Donekewill Tenente de Tricent t sexaginta t octo acris tre cū ptin in Coleton. Un placif fuit inteos i pfata Curia. Scit qd pdcs Ric remisit t qiet clamavit de se t fiedibs suis Ipi Abbati t successorib; suis t Ecctie sue de Donekewill in ppetuū. Totū Jus t clamiū quod habuit in tota pdca tra cū ptin. Et p h remissioc qieta clamacia fine t cocordia Idē Abbas dedit pdco Ric qinqm arc argnti.—Feet of Fines, Henry III. Devon, No. 83.

241. The next Abbot of whom we have any mention is Ralph, Vir quidem morum gravitate ac sapientiæ fulgore non mediocriter adornatus. He it was probably who obtained, in 1242, Sept. 21st, from the nephew of the founder, William Briwere Bishop of Exeter, an appropriation of the emoluments of the parish church of Dunkeswell, and a few days afterwards, 30th Sept., the Bishop gave to the Abbey the advowson and revenues of another church dedicated to St. David, and called Doddington, which cannot now be traced. In 1251 Ralph, who had been a monk of Tintern, was appointed Abbot of Waverley, in Surrey, and left the banks of the Culme for those of the Wey. He succeeded on the death of Abbot Walter Giffard, the 10th Abbot, in 1252. The Annals of Waverley say:—" Litera dominicalibus B. dies Paschæ xvi. Kal. Maii. Eodem anno dominus Radulphus monachus Sancte Mariæ de Waverleia, qui quondam abbatizaverat in domo de Tinterna, electus est in abbatem de Donekwell: vir quidem morum gravitate ac sapientiæ fulgore non mediocriter adornatus."—Ann. Wav. p. 336.

242. Ralph was succeeded by Thomas, whose name occurs as early as 1253. In 1259, Dec. 5th, Bishop Bronescombe dedicated a new parish church at Dunkeswell. In the following February he issued a decree with reference to the church of Doddeton, the font and bells of which had been removed, and the building altogether disused for divine service. The Abbot and convent were cited to appear, and admitting the facts, submitted themselves to the Bishop's directions, which were that the church should be re-opened and daily service said therein. During the rule of this Abbot he greatly increased the possessions of the convent by exchanges and dealings with the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.

243. Between Thomas and John the next Abbot, according to Oliver, is a long lapse of time, and there is little doubt but that the names of some intermediate Abbots are wanting. I am able to furnish some information as to what took place in connection with the house during this period, but unfortunately the names of the Abbots mentioned are not given. The first is from the Hundred Roll, the jury finding that the Abbey held the manor of Broadhembury, in the Roll called "de Hambiri."

Hoc est veredem Hundr de Harrig.

Henr de Kyngesford. Jones Norman. Robis de Cliffewilmo. Rics de la Forde. Walts de Ba. Witts le Engleys. Witts de Godeford. Petrus de Fonte. Pis de Siccavilla. Rogs de la More. Drogo de Foforde, i Robis le Engleys duodecim Jur de Harrigg dnt sup sacrm suum quod

- Itm dnt qd Abbas de Donkeswille tenet manium de Hambiri q quondam ptinebat ad baroniam de Toritone In tpe Witti de Toritone Qui Witts dedit dem manium cu suis ptinenc Witto Briwere t idem Wittus Briwere dedit dem manium deo Abbati de Donkeswille in libam t ppetuam elemosiam.
- JET Idem Abbas ht furc"s ass" panis it cvisie ptinent ad ad pdcm mahiu suu de Hambir ex antiqo it ex c firmacone dni reg Johis it dni reg. H. pris reg qui nunc est. Et dna Amicia comitissa devonic ht furcas * * * * —Exchequer, Treasure of Receipt. Hundred Rolls; Devon, No. 18.
- 244. From the Coroner's Roll I am able to refer to what appear to be important proceedings taken by the Abbot against certain persons who had wrongfully entered upon the manor of Hakepenne, and ejected the monks and conversi belonging to the abbey who happened to be there.
- Johs de Cogan Thom filius ejus Phus de Cogan Trobts de Stolkeye Johs Comyn Ricus de la Hutt Eustis le Heyward Robts le Seler de Ofcomt Rogs de la Forde Wittus le Turner Rics de la more Johs Boneweye Watts Hogh Witt's le Haueker * Johs Evereda Ricus le Bakere Witts Scribi Trobts Scotte attach fuerut ad respona Abbti de Donekeswell de plito quar ipi simt cu Robto le Hunte Gilbto Hereward Taliis malefactorib; ignotis maniti ipius Abbtis apud Hakepenne vi et armis ingressi domos suas ibiam fregunt Trurcas ejusam

^{*} Hawker elsewhere.

Abbtis in solo suo pp'o ibidm juxta libtates Abbatib; ejusdm loci p pgenitor regis concessas ut dicit levatas noctant pst vūt asptavūt t cōbusserūt t monacos convsos abbath pdče ibidm inventos inde ejecrunt in ipius Abbtis dāpnū gravissimū t cont pacē tē Et unde idm Abbas quer qd pdči Johs t alii simul cū pdčis Robto le Hunte Gilbto Hereward t aliis malefactorib; ignotis in vigilia scos innocenciū Anno pom Dni Regis nunc vicesimo septimo Mahliu pdčm ipius Abbtis de Hakepenne vi t armis ingressi domos suas ibidm fregunt t furcas ejusdm Abbat' jux libtates pdčas tē ibidm levatas noctant pst vūt t illas asptavūt usq. mahliu pdči Johis de Cogan de Ofcomb t ibi illas cōbussert t monacos t convsos Abbathie pdče in pdco mahlio de Hakepenne inventos inde ejecunt t svientes ipius Abbis videlt Phm le Messer t Johm de Heyles vbavūt vhavūt p quod idm Abbas amisit eoz svicium p unū quartiū anni t aplius t sexaginta boves t viginti vaccas ipius Abbtis in pdco mahlio suo invent ceprūt t eos fugavūt usq. pdcim mahliū pdci Joh Cogan de Ofcomb t ibi eos inpcavūt racone cuj impcamti tresdecim boves de pdcis pierūt t dui boves t vacce residui deteriorati fūūt ad valenc viginti libr in ipius Abbtis dampnū gravissimū t cont pacē te Unde dic qd delioratus est t Dāpnū hī ad valenc Centū libr t inde pducit sectā te.

Et Jons de Cogan t alii ven Et Thom fit Jon Cogan t oms alii except ipo Johne t pdcis Eustach le Heyward Wilto le Hauckere Walto Hugh t Robto le Scote dut qd ipi nulla pdcaz trangr pdco Abbti intulerut cont pacem tc put eis imponit t de hoc pon se sup palam Et Abbas simitr Io fit inde Jura.

Et Johs Cogan Eustach Wilto le Hauekere Walts Hugh 7 Robts Scote dñt qd ipi nullā tansgr pdcoAbbti intulit contra pacem 7c dñt enim qd pdcus Johs Cogan het in pdco manio suo de Ufculm libtate findi in fangenethef utfangenethef 7 furcas 7 ora que ad huj libtate ptinent 7 quia pdcus Abbas in manio suo pdco de Hakepenne qd est infra pcinetu pdci manii ipius Johis de Ofcomb levasse voluit furcas de novo in lesione 7 pjudiciū libtatis ipius Johis idem Johis pcepit pdcis Eustach 7 aliis qd ipi pdcm Abbtem huj furcas ibidem levar non pmittent qui quid Eustach 7 alii ipm Abbtem de pdcis furc ibidm levand impediverūt sieut eis bn lieuit Et qd aliam thsg ei no fecunt cont pace 7c poñ se sup param Et Abb dic qd ipi furcas † levavit in pjudm libtat dci Johis 7c dic

[•] Ulfculm elsewhere.

enim qt dñs J. Rex av dñi Re nunc cocessit t carta sua cofirm Abbathie de Donkweft t Monach ibidē deo svient in pur t ppet Elemos qt pdēa Abbatha Abbas t Monachi ibidē deo svient heant t teneant omes terr t ten que huerūt ex dono Wifti le Brewere i mahio të et qcumq alia que infuturu adq'sierint cu Socco t Sacca Tol t Theam t Infangenethief Utfangenethief Et dñs H. Rex pr dñi Reg nuc eosdē libtat pdēa cart que h testant Et dië qt a tempe confeccõis cartare illas ões pdecessores sui Abbates t ipe huerūt in mahio suo pdēo de Hakepenne furcas suas quousq pdēus Johes Cogan furc ift psthere fecit tpe ipius Abbatis nunc [on the dorse is the following] t p quod hita inde int ipos Johem t Abbtem contr versia pdēs Johs Cogan p septum suum pt cocessit p se t her t assig tis suis ipi Abbti t coventui suo qui ipi t eore successores heant t teneant omes libtates t libas cons in cofirmacoib; dñorz Johis t Henr Regu contentas in Puram t ppetuā Elemosinam Imppm Et pfert pdēm sciptū ipius Johis quod hoc idem testat t die qt ipe statim post confeccom pdēi septi furcas suas repare fecit in pdico mahio suo de Hakepenne que ibi stetut p ij annos t ampli qusq pdēi Johs Cogan t alii furcas illas pst verut sicud sup dēm est Et hoc petit qd inquir të.

Et Johes bn cogñ pdcm scptū t quicquid in eo continet' Set dic qd tempe cofecconis illis scpti pdcus Abbas nullas furcas huit in pdco manlio suo de Hakepenne nec unq postea quousq. jam de novo qd idem Abbas furcas ibide levasse voluit t pdci Eustach Witts le Hawkere Walfus Hug t Robtus Scote p pceptū ipius Johis ipm Abbate inde impedivout sic sup dcm est. Et qd nullam aliam t'nsgssionem ei fecerut qt pace to ponut se sup param t'Abbas sitr Ido fiat inde Jur— Jur dnt sup sacim suu qd pdci Thom fit Johis de Cogan, Ricus de la Hutt, Eustach le Heyward, Rogus de la Ford, Witts le Turnur, Ricus de la More, Johes Boneweye, Walfus Hughe, Witts te Haweker, Johes Evard, Ricus le Bakere, Witts Scby t Robtus Scote p pceptū t assensu pdcoz Johis de C t R de Scote furcas pdci Abbatis in pdco Manlio suo de Hakepenne in pdca vigit innocenciu noctant pst verūt t furcas illas ad manliū pdci Johis de Cogan de Ufculm cariavūt t ibi eas cobusserūt, quas quidem furcas idem Abbas scdm libtates a Reg Angt Abbathie de Dunkeswelt t Monach to concessas huit in pdco manis suo levatas, fere p duos annos ante q pstate fuūt t furcis illis sic pstratis pdcus Johes de Cogan levare fecit furcas suas in solo ipius

Abbat, infa pdem manit ipius Abbatis de Hakepenne. Et q. pdcus Abbas psine fecit furcas ipi Jonis in solo ipius Abbatis levatas pdci Thom fit Jonis Ricus de la Hutt, Ewstachius, Jones de Bonewey, Waltus Hug, Witts le Hawekere, Jones Evard, Ricus le Bakere, T Witts Scribi in castino die sequent Pdcm manliu Pdci Abbatis de Hakepenne int"verut 't hostiu aule quod clausum invenant ibidem fregut t svient ipius Abbatis in eodem manio inventos vberavut videl; Phm le Mess t Johem de Heyles. Et postea cepunt if cude mania boves t vacc ipius Abbatis circit quadrag quos fugavut usq. peu pdci Johis de Cogan de Ufculm t ibi eos impeavut racone cuj' impeament tres de eisdem pierut ad dampnu ipius Abbatis quadrag ti. Et Jur quesit si pdci Thom t alii fregut pdcu hostiu te p peeptu pdcoz Johis de Cogan t Robti de Stokhey. Dicut qd pdci Thom t alii p peeptu t assensu ipius Johis de Cogan ibidem venut si idem Johes no peepit eis aliqued hostiu trange no poest factum illud illes recontrait eis aliquod hostiu frange un post factum illud illos receptavit 1 adhuc plures de illis receptat in svico suo 1c.

Coroner's Roll, Devon. 34 3 27 Edward I.

245. John was blessed, as appears by Bishop Stapeldon's Register, 17th Oct. 1311, at Yarcombe, after the dedication of the high altar there. He was not Abbot long, as we find that his successor William was blessed in Exeter Cathedral on Palm Sunday, 1318. I quote two entries from the De Banco Roll.

Abbas de Donekeswelle p Adam de Baunton att suu op. se iiijto die Vsus Willm Vyncent de pfito qd reddat ei ronabilem compotu suu de tempore quo fuit receptoz denar ipius Abbtis le Et ipe non ven Et sicut plur prec fuit vic qd capet eu le Et vic modo mand qd bre adeo tarde venit le l'o sieut plur prec est vic qd cap eu si tc Et salvo tc Ita qd heat corpus eius hic a die sci Hillar in xv dies tc Et vic

sit.—De Banco Roll, 19 Edw. II. Mich. (m. 210)

Wittus Abbas de Donkeswelle p Adam de Baunton att suu op. se iiij^{to} die vsus Wiftm Pyioun † Robtm Don de ptito quare ipi simul cum Henr de Campo Arnulphi † Walto Gydie cepunt avia ipius Abbis et ea iniuste detinuerunt contavadiu t pleg të Et ipi non ven Et pdëus Wills attach fuit p Waltm Gydie t Robtm Don Et pdës Robts p Willm Pyioun t Waltim Gydie Io ipi in mia Et prec est vic qd distr eos p oes tr tc Et qd heat corpa eor hic a die Pasche in q'nq, septias \cdot \cdot \cdot . Ibid. (m. 414 d) 19 Edw. II. Mich.

246. Little more than three years afterwards William's successor, William de Wanlake, was consecrated Abbot, 8th Sept. 1321, at the Bishop's palace at Clyst. For the Abbots succeeding William de Wanlake I can only quote Oliver and the Bishop's Registers.

247. John followed William, and Simon was blessed at Chudleigh by Bishop Grandisson, 22nd Feb. 1341. The cellarer of Newenham was elected in the stead of Simon 22nd April, 1346. William Wedmore followed, 7th April, 1353, and Robert Orchard was blessed at the palace at Chudleigh by Bishop Brantyngham, 20th April, 1382. Alexander Burlescombe was Abbot in 1397, and two years afterwards Richard Lamport was elected, 17th July, 1399. In Richard's time we find several entries in the Banco Roll, principally relating to pleas of debt in which the Abbot was plaintiff.

Abbas Monastij de Donkeswill pattorñ suū op se iiijto die vsus Robtum Clauenesburgh Gilbtum Bobbeknolle Ričm Bakere de Honytoñ hostiller i Ričm Dryewode de plito qu quilt eoz reddat ei quadraginta marcas quas ei debet i iniuste detinet të Et ipi non veñ Et sieut prius preë fuit vië qu capet eos ië Et vië modo mand qu non sunt invent ië l'o sieut plur capiant qu sint hie in octab sei Michis ie.—De Banco Roll Trin. 2 Hen IV. m. 52 d.

Ricus Abbas de Dunkeswyll p attorñ suū op se iiijto die vsus Thomam Ammary de ptito quare vi t armis arbores t subboscum ipius Abbis ad valenc decem libra, apud Dunkeswyll nup crescent succidit t asportavit t blada t tibam sua ad valenc centum solido, ibm nup crescent cum quibusdam av ijs depastus fuit conculcavit t consumpsit t alia enormia te ad g ve dampnū te t cont pacem Regis te Et ipe non ven Et prec fuit vic qd attach eū te Et vic modo mand qd nichil het te I'o prec est vic qd capiat eū si te Et salvo te Ita qd heat corpus eius hie A die sei Michis in xv dies te.— De Banco Roll, Trin. 2 Hen. IV. m. 152.

Ricus Abbas de Dnnkeswill p attorn suu op se iiij'e die vsus Nichm Sturgion de plito qd reddat ei quadraginta solidos quos ei debet i iniuste detinet ic Et ipe non ven Et sicut plur prec fuit vic qd distr eum ic Et vic modo mand qd distr est p catalla ad valenc decem i octo denarios Et m p Johem Hunt Willm Craweford Thomam Stowe i Willm Nooke I'o ipi in mia ic Et sicut plur prec est vic qd distr eum p omes

^{*} Monasticon, p. 394.

tras të Et qd de exit të Et qd heat corpus eius hic in Octab sëi Michis të.— De Banco Roll, Trin. 2 Henry IV. m. 159.

Abbas de Dunkiswill p Johem Cole attorñ suu op se iiijto die vsus Waltm Dollebeare cticu de ptito qd reddat ei quinquaginta solidos quos ei debet t iniuste detinet të Et ipe non ven Et sicut plur prec fuit vic qd capet eu të Et vic modo mant qd non est invent to l'o sicut plur capiat Ita qd sit hic a die sci Michis in xv dies p Justic të.

Idm Abbas p attorñ suū pdc̃m op se iiijto die vsus Johem Vssher t Isoldam vxorem eius de ptito q̃d reddant ei quadraginta solidos quos ei debent t iniuste detinent tc̃ Et ip̃i non veñ Et sicut plur prec fuit vic̃ q̃d capet eos si tc̃ Et salvo tc̃ Ita q̃d tieret corpa eos ad hunc diem seitt in Octabis sc̃e Trinitatis tc̃ Et vic̃ modo mant q̃d non sunt inventi tc̃ I'o prec est vic̃ q̃d exigi fac̃ eos de Com̃ in Com̃ quousq tĉ pdc̃us Johes vtlaget trì pdc̃a Isabella wayviet Si non tc̃ Et si tc̃ tunc eos capiat Et salvo tc̃ Ita q̃d heat corpa eos hie in crastino Pur te Marie Et vnde tc̃ Ad que die vic̃ non mis br̃e I'o de novo exigant in forma pdc̃a q̃d sint hie in Octat sc̃i Michis Et vnde tc̃.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 2 Hen. IV. m. 280 d.

Jura int Thomam Aunger quer 7 Riem Abbem de Donkeswyll 7 frem Alexim Burgoyn Comonachum eiusdem Abbis Johem Leygh Wittin Wolmañ 7 Wittin Lomen de ptito transgr ponit in respêm hie vsq a die sei Michis in xv dies nisi Justie dni Regis ad assisas in Com pdeo capiend assign p formam statuti 7ê die lune px post fm sei Jacobi Apli apud Exon prius verlint p deteu Jur quia nullus ven I'o vie heat corpora 7ê.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 8 Henry IV. (m. 24, 6 d).

T Abbas de Dunkeswill p atế suũ op se iiij' die vsus Thomā Aunger de ptito qd reddat ei decem libras quas ei debet t iniuste detinet tế Et ipe non ven Et prec fuit viế qd distř eũ tế Et viế mand pd nichil bet tế I o capiat qd sit hie a die sẽi Michis in xv dies tế ad quem diem viế non misit bře I o sieut prius capiat qd sie hie a die sẽi Hillar in xv dies tế.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 8 Henry IV. m. 252 d.

Abbas de Domkeswell p Johem Cole attorn sun op se iiij'e die vsus Riem Bakere de Honyton Thomam Davy de Honyton de plito qd vtq coş reddat ei viginti T duas marcas sex solidos T octo denar quos ei debent T iniuste detinent të Et spi non ven Et sicut plur preë fuit vië qd capet eos si të Et salvo të Ita qd heret corpora eoz hie ad hune diem scitt a die sëi Trinitatis in xv dies të Et vië modo manë qd non sunt inventi të l'o preë est vië qd exigi faë eos de Com in Com quousq të vtlagent si non të Et si të tune eos capiat Et salvo të Ita qd heat corpora eoz hie a die sëi Hillar in xv dies Et vnde të.—De Banco Roll, Trin. 8 Henry IV. m. 298d.

248. John Bokeland, 10th June 1419, John Ottery, 26th April 1439, Simon, 13th February 1441, were Abbots, as shown by the Bishop's Registers, and by leases examined by Dr. Oliver, and from the former we find that Richard Pytmynster was Abbot in 1492, and as late as 1498. John Whitmore succeeded, and was Abbot twenty years.*

249. The last Abbot was John Ley, who was confirmed in 1529 by the suffragan Bishop of Exeter. On the 14th Feb. 1539 he surrendered his house to the King's Commissioners. There appear to have been seven monks in the Abbey at the time of the surrender, viz., John Webbe, William Boreman, John Gaye, John Segar, John Genyng, John Benett, and Thomas Typson. The Abbot, John Ley, on the death of the Abbot of Ford, John Tybbes, in 1556, became Vicar of Peahembury. John Gay, one of the monks, was appointed on the Dissolution perpetual curate of Sheldon, formerly belonging to the Abbey.

250. The annual value of the property of the Abbey at the surrender was nearly £300. The site of the monastic buildings, the home farm and mill, and other lands, were granted with large possessions, of which the owners were ruthlessly deprived, to John Lord Russell by letters patent dated 4th July, 31 Henry VIII. He does not seem to have retained them very long, for we find soon after that parts originally given to him reverted to the Crown and fresh grants made. To trace the successive owners of the various lands belonging to the Abbey would be tedious and uninteresting.

251. The Abbey adopted the arms of its founder, William de Briwere,—two bends wavy. The fine common seal, upwards of three inches long, represents the Blessed Virgin with Saints on either side, all under canopies. Unfortunately

^{*} Oliver, Monasticon, p. 394.

there is but one impression of this seal extant, which is very mutilated. Below the Saint on the sinister side of the central figure is a shield with the De Briwere arms. An impression from an Abbot's counter-seal is also preserved. It is vesica-shaped, about one and six-eighths of an inch long. The Abbot is represented standing, holding his crozier in his right hand.

- 252. There were four bells in the tower of the church at the Dissolution, valued at £32 5s. The lead went to the recipient of the Abbey lands, and the entry relating to it curtly says, "My Lord of Bedford had the leade with the gifte of the land"
- 253. My Lord of Bedford took care to appropriate the lead, without reference to the preservation of the fabric, with everything else capable of being turned into money, and the grand buildings, for such they must have been, and the despoiled abbey, soon shared the fate of many a stately monastery, for centuries the home of labour, almsgiving, and prayer.
- 254. In dry summers the foundations of the church and of some of the important buildings may be traced by the grass above them being quickly seorched. The western tower has fallen within a comparatively recent period. Portions of the gate-house remain, and fragments of walls still standing indicate the positions of certain of the original edifices, and I think that a little time and some digging would enable one to make a ground-plan of the whole of the monastic buildings. A modern church has been recently built upon the site of the antient cemetery. The situation of the Abbey is very secluded, but very beautiful and very characteristic of a Cistercian selection.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF DUNKESWELL.

Names.		Dates.	Authorities.		
Richard		1228	Purchase from Richard de Crues.		
Ralph	•	Abbot to 1251	Translated to Waverley in 1251.		
Thomas		1253	Lease.		
John		1311-1318	Bishop Stapeldon's Reg.		
William		1318-1321	Episcopal Registers.		
William de Wanlake		1321-	Do.		
John		-1341	Oliver.		
Simon		1341-1346	Episcopal Registers.		
William Wedmore .		1353-1382	Do.		
Robert Orchard .		1382-1397	Do.		
Alexander Burlescombe		1397-1399	Do.		
Richard Lamport .		1399-1419	Do.		
John Bokeland .		1419-1439	Do.		
John Ottery		1439-1441	Do.		
Simon		1441-	Do.		
Thomas Dullton .		As early as	Leases.		
		1474 down			
		to 1486			
Richard Pytmynster		As early as	Do.		
, ,		1492 to 1498			
John Whitmore .		As early as	Do.		
		1509 to 1529			
John Ley		1529-1539	Episcopal Registers, &c.		

THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

VI.

FORD.

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THE

CISTERCIAN HOUSES OF DEVON.

VI. FORD.

255. Up to the year 1842 the site of this Abbey, now a gentleman's mansion, was in the county of Devon. In that year the parish of Thorncombe, in which it is situated, was, by authority of Parliament, for the convenience of those having the transaction of magisterial and other business, transferred to the county of Dorset. There is therefore a necessity for including the history of Ford Abbey in this series of papers.

256. The Abbey was founded in 1141, and in point of date is the second Cistercian foundation in Devon. But the Annals of Waverley say, under date 1135, "Forda fundata est quinto nonas Maii."* This, however, fixes the date of the migration of Richard and twelve monks from Waverley, the famous house before spoken of, to Brightley near Okehampton.

257. This is not the place to attempt to trace the parentage and descendants of Richard, stated in the Book of Ford Abbey to be the son of Baldwin de Brionne, and although the question has had brought upon it all the acumen and learning of Mr. Planché, + it is by no means settled. It is, however, clear that a Richard, connected with the great family of Redvers, made provision for Cistercian Monks at Brightley, and sent to Waverley for men to colonise the new house.

258. Richard the Monk and his companions had settled at Brightley only a few months when their patron died, 25th June, 1137. His death prevented his plans for the permanent establishment of the house of Brightley being carried into effect, and wanting not only friends, but the bare necessaries of life in the barren spot in which the temporary buildings

^{*} Annales de Warerleia, Ann. Monast., vol. ii. p. 225.
† See Earls of Devon, Collectanea Arch., vol. i. p. 263. The Conqueror and his Companions, vol. i. p. 44. On the Lords of the Isle of Wight, Journ. Arch. Assoc., vol. xi. p. 217.

were placed, and having no hopes of being able to earry out the wishes of their would-be benefactor, the thirteen monks, after having lost their leader and Abbot, who had broken down in the struggle, resolved to abandon Brightley and to return to their old home. The five years attempt was a noble but a hopeless one,—præ inopia et præ dira sterilitate victualiumque penura ibidem amplius morari non potuissent, and with sad memories and disappointed hopes they set their

faces again towards Waverley.

259. They had proceeded on their journey as far as Thorncombe when Adelicia, the sister of Richard the Viscount, met them. The chronicler quoted by Dugdale gives the very words of Adelicia when she saw the monks walking two and two with uplifted cross, as five years before they had set out from Waverley. "Absit a me, domini et patres sanctissimi, opprobrium tam damnabile et ignominiosum periculum, ut quod dominus meus et frater Ricardus pio devotionis affectu ad Dei honorem nostrumque omnium salutem tam solempniter quam salubriter inceperat, ego vero soror ejus, et heres cui decedendo omnia tradidit in manus, non velim aut valeam ad debitum perducere effectum. Ecce manerium meum in quo jam consistimus fertile satis et nemorosum ac abundans frugibus, quod vobis in excambium pro terra sterili de Brightleia cum tota mansione nostra et domicilio imperpetuum donamus. Manete hic donec alibi in ista possessione vobis competentius fit monasterium, nec vobis in hoc deesse pos-sumus, sed satis juvabimus ad construendum." The fruitful and well-wooded manor which Adelicia offered the monks was that of Thorncombe, and the proffered gift induced them to change their plans and accept the lands for a new founda-

260. The house called Westford, which accompanied the gift of the manor, was taken possession of, and there the wanderers lived until the completion of the larger and more convenient buildings. It was resolved that their site should be Hertbath (Balneum cervorum) and the erection of the

church was at once commenced.

261. Scarcely had the new arrangements been completed when the monks sustained another loss. In September, 1142, Adelicia died, and was buried within the precincts of the church, although at this time little progress could have been made with it. The remains of Richard the Viscount and Richard the Abbot were removed from Brightley, and buried before the place of the high altar in the slowly rising church. The Abbey was soon known as Ford, taking this name from

a passage-way over the River Axe, near which it was situated.

262. The first Abbot was succeeded by Robert de Penynton, or Penigton, as we find it sometimes spelt, and who, as his name occurs in deeds under dates so far apart as 1137 and 1168, must have ruled the house for many years. It is very probable that the conventual buildings were completed in his time, and the remains of the two Richards removed from Brightley to Ford.

263. The third Abbot was Baldwin of Exeter. Originally a monk at Ford, he, in the course of a short time, became Abbot, and about the year 1181 was made Bishop of Worcester, and not long after Archbishop of Canterbury, and his life in consequence becomes a part of the history of our

country.

264. Of the next Abbot, Robert, we know nothing. During his time, or in that of his successor, Maurice Somerset was a monk here, and, his writings obtaining him celebrity at Oxford, he was made Abbot of Wells.

265. John, the Confessor of the King of the same name, formerly Abbot of Bindon, succeeded Robert, and made Ford famous for its learning. He was a great theologian and was Abbot from 1191 to 1220.

266. Another John followed,* and was Abbot until 1236. We have from the Feet of Fines some entries in which his name is mentioned.

Hec est finalis concordia fca in Curia dñi Reg apud Westm. In Octab Purificacois anno regni Reg Henr fit Reg Johis vicesimo pimo Coram Robo de Lexinton Witto de Ebore Ada fit Witt t Witto de Colewrth Justic t aliis dñi Reg fidelib; tūc iti pisentib; Int Galfridū de la Pomeray petentem p Hug de la Hutt positū loco ipius Galfr ad lucrandū ut perdendū t Johem Abbem de Forde tenētem de trib; Carucatis tre cū ptiñ in Tale vnde placitū fuit int eos in ead Cur Scilicet qd pacus Galfr remisit t quietū clamauit de se t heredib; suis paco Abbi t successorib; suis t Ecctie sue de Forde totū Jus t clamiū quod habuit in tota paca tra cū ptiñ imppetuū. Et p hac remissione quieta clamancia fine t concordia idem Abbas dedit paco Galfr quīquaginta t tres marcas argenti.—Feet of Fines. Devon. Henry III. No. 196.

Hec est finalis concordia fca in Cur dñi Reg apud Exoñ a

^{*} But see Annals of Waverley under date 1234.

die sẽi Joh Bapť in quindecī dies anno regni Reǧ Henˇr fit Reǵ Joh vicesimo sẽdo Coram Witto de Ebore Robto de Bello Campo Witto de Sẽo Edmundo † Jordano Oliùl iustië itihlantib; † aliis dñi Reǵ fidelib; tūc ibi þsentib; Int Clariciā fit Raði petentem † Johm Abbm de Forð tenente de Dimið ferlingo tre cū ptiñ in Stok Vnde assisa mortis antecess sumonita fuit int eos in eadem Cuˇr seit ڳd þdæa Clariæ recognouit totā þðæam þræ cum ptiñ esse ius ip̃ius Abbis † Ecctie sue de Forð Habenð † tenenð eidem Abbi † sucæ suis † Ecctie sue þdæa de þdæa Clariæ † hedib; suis inppetuu reddendo inde annuatim vnū deñ að festū sæi Mieħ p omĭi seruião að ipãm Clariæ ūl að hedes suos ptinææ Et acquietando totā þðæam træ cum ptiñ us² Capitales dños feodi ill² de omïb; aliis seruiæ að eandem þræ ptinentib;. Et p haæ recogniãone fine † cōcordia Idē Abbas dedit þdæ Clariæ duas Maræ argēti.—Ibid. No. 219.

Hec est finat concordia fca în Cur dñi Reg apud Exon a die sci Joh Bapt in quindeci dies Anno Regni Reg Henr fit Reg Johis vicesimo scdo Cora Witto de Ebore Robto de Bello Campo Witto de sco Edmundo I Jord Olin iustic itinantib; I aliis dñi Reg fidelib; tūc ibi psentib; Int Thom de Ford I Petronitt vxem ei petetes I Johm Abbm de Ford tenente de fcia pte vini ferlingi fre cū ptiñ in Stoke. Qua fcia pte pdci Thom I Petronilla clamabant esse ronabile dote ipius Petronille q eam contingebat de libo tenemeto qd fuit Radi fit Ric quondam viri sui in eadem villa. Et vnde placitu fuit inf eos in cad Cur scit qd pdce Thom I Petronilla remisrunt I quiet clamauunt de se eidem Abbi I successorib; suis I Ecctie sue de Ford totū ius I clamiū quod hunt in tota pdca fcia pte cū ptiñ noie dotis ippetuū. Et p hac remissione quieta clamanc fine I concordia idem Abbas dedit pdcis Thome I Petronille Duas Marc Argeti.—Ibid. No. 254.

Hec est finat concordia fca in Cur dñi Reg apud Exoñ in Octab sci Johis Bapt Anno Regni Reg Henr fit Reg Johis vicesimo scdo Cora Wilto de Ebore Rotto de Bello Campo Wilto de sco Edmundo I Jordano Oliu iustic itinantib; I aliis dñi Reg fidelib; tūc ibi psentib; Int Symone de Pylesdon petente I Johm Abbm de Forde tenente de duab; Carucatis Pre cū ptiñ in Lefford I in Cundebur vñ placitū fuit int eos in eadem Cur scit qd pdict Symo remisit I quiet clamauit de se I heredib; suis ipi Abbi I successorib; suis I Ecctie sue de Forde totū ius I clamiū quod habuit in tota pdca Pra cū ptiñ inppetuū. Et p hac remissione quieta clamanc fine I con-

cordia idē Abbas dedit pdco Symoni qutuordecī marc t dimit argēti. Et si pdict Symo ut hedes sui deceto aliqus Cartas ut alique munimēta us pdcm Abbm ul succ suos quntu ad pdcas duas Carucatas tre cu ptin in pdcis villis cont huc fine ptulerint p' nullis penit habebunt.—Ibid. No. 283.

267. Roger succeeded, in whose abbacy the church was completed, for under date 1239, in the Annals of Waverley, we have "Ecclesia de Forda dedicata est a domino Willelmo Exoniensi episcopo." John de Warwick followed, then Adam, who became Abbot in 1240, and William, who died and was buried at Waverley.

Hec est finat concordia fca In cur dñi Reg ap Exoñ a die sce Tinit in qindeci dies ann Regn Reg Henr fit Reg Joh vicesimo octavo. Cora Johe Abbe de Schyreburn Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de Pstoñ t Robto de Bello campo Justic Itinantib; t aliis dñi Reg fidelib; tūc ibi psentib; Int Abbm de Ford quer t Ric de Laya deforc de secta que Ide Abbs exig ab eodem Rico vnde Idem Abbs exigebat qd facet ei secta de tb; sept in tres septim ad Hundr suū de Thornecūbe, Et vnde plac fuit Int eos in eadem cur. Seitt gat pacs Ric recogn t concessit p se t hedib; suis qt ipi de ceto faciant bis p annu sectam pdcm Hundr simt cu libis homib; suis t cu suo capitat Thedingman t duob; aliis homib; scitt semel sabto pximo p⁹t Hokeday † Itum sabto px̃ p⁹t festū sči Michis. Ita t̄n q̃d pdc̃s Thedīgman cū pdc̃is duob; hoib; ad pdc̃os duos dies most"re debet oia plac̃ de Thedinga ip̃i Rici † tied suoz ad pdc̃m Hundr̃ ptinenc̃ † si aliqis ip̃oz qi Ita seqi debt ad pdc̃os duos dies fuit in defalt̃ Id Abb † succ̃ sui omia ip̃orz. amciamta Integre habnt t oïa alia amciamta de homib; ipi Riči t heđ suoz ad eundē Hundr contingēc Inf pdcm Abbem t succ suos t pdcm Ricm t heđ suos fidelit dimidiabnt t oĩa illa amciam̃ta taxari debent p pdc̃m Abbm t succ ut Baltos suos t p pdc̃m Ric̃m t hedes ut att natos suos. Et ptea Idem Ric̃ concessit p se t hed suis qd si aliq d plac̃ fuit in eodem Hundr̃ p Bre dni Reg̃ ut latro fuit ibi Judicand ipi ut att nati sui sequi debēt Hundr ipis Abbis de Tib3 sept In tres sept vsq loquela illa p Judm eiusdem Hundr plenar fuit t'miata. Et p hac rec concessione fine t cocordia. Idem Abts rem t q'et clam de se t succ suis t Ecctia sua de Forde pdco Rico t hed suis oïa arreragia t oms alias sectas que ab eode Rico exigibat t oïa dampñ que dicebat se fluisse occasione subaccois pdce secte usq ad diem quo hec concordia fca fuit.-Feet of Fines. Henry III. No. 316.

Hec est finat concordia fca in Cur Dñi Reg apud Exoñ a die sce Trinitatis In q'indecim dies anno regni Reg Henr fit Reg Johis vicessimo octavo coram Johe Abbte de Schryreburñ Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de Preston t Robto de Bello Campo Justic Itinantib; t allis dñi Reg fidelib; tūc ibi psentib; Int Adam Abbem de Forde quer ptrem Withm Monachū suū poitum loco suo ad luc"ndū ut pdendū t Hug Peuel de Erminton deforc de annuo rediditu decem libr Cere vnde Idem Abbs questus fuit qd decem libre eiusdem redditus ei aretro fuerūt de vno anno. Et vnde placitū fuit int eos in eadem Cur scitt qd pdcs Hug recognouit t concessit eidem Abbti decem libr Cere p annū; pcipiendas ipi Abbti successorib; suis de Molendino de Erminton p manū Balti ipius Hug t hedum suoz de Erminton ad festū sci Michis apud Exoñ inppetuū. Et p h"c recogñ concessione fine t concordia Idem Abbs remisit t quiet clam de se t succ suis eidem Hug t hed suis omïa arreragia pdci redd pdcar decem libr Cere vsq ad diem quo hec concordia fca fuit.—Ibid. No. 328.

268. William of Crewkerne was the tenth abbot, and his time was famous for the great dispute between him and Bishop Bronescombe, the particulars of which are detailed by Oliver, and the documents given at length in the appendix to the Monasticon. His name occurs in the following legal proceedings:—

Hec est final concordia fča In cur dñi Reg apd Exoñ In Octab sče Trinitatis Anno regni Reg Henr fit Reg Johis Tricesimo tercio Corā Rogo de Thurkelby Gilbto de Prestoñ I Johe de Cobbeh Justič Itihlanr I aliis dñi Reg fidet tūc ibi psentibus In Radm de Trewurtheth peřn I Adam Abbem de Laforde teñ de vno ferlingo Pre I dimid cū ptiñ in Opecote. Unde plač fuit in eos in ead Cur Scitt qd pdčs Rads rem I quieř clam de se I hed suis pdčo Abbi I succ suis I Ecctie sue de Forde totū Jus I clamiū qd huit in pdča Pra cū ptiñ impper. Et p hre rem quieta clam fine I conc Idem Abbas dedit pdčo Rado duas Mras argnti.—Feet of Fines. Henry III. No. 435.

Hec est finat concordia fca in cur dñi Reg apud Westm In Octab sci Hillar anno regni Reg Henr fit Reg Johis q'nquagesimo scoo Coram M"rtino de Litlebir Magro Rogo de Seyton t Johe de Cobbeh"m Justic t aliis dñi Reg fidelib; tuc ibi p'sentib; Int Magrm Thom de Wymundeh"m psonam Ecctie de Pahambir pern t Wittm Abbem de fforde tenetem

de vno fferlingo t vna acra tre cum ptiñ in Tale. vnde Jurata vtrum pdca terra cu ptin sit liba elemosina ptines ad pdcam Ecctiam an laicu feodu ipius Abbis sum fuit int eos in eade cur. Scitt qd pdcs Abbs recogn pdcam tram cu ptin esse Jus pace Ecctie t pacm ferlingu terre cu ptiñ ei reddidit in eadem cur t remisit t quieteclam de se t succ suis t Ecctia sua de fforde pdco Thom t succ suis psonis pdce Ecctie t Ecctie pdce Inppet. Et p hac recogn reddicone remissiõe geta clam fine t cocordia. Idem Thom cocessit pdco Abbi pdcam acram terre cu ptin. Habn t Tenende eide Abbi t succ suis t Ecctie sue pdce de pdco Thom t succ suis psonis Pdce Ecctie ippet. Reddn inde p ann vnū clauū Gariophili ad Pasch p omi suico cons t exaccone. Et hec cocordia fca fuit ex assensu t volutate Walti Epi Exoñ t eam concedentis. —Ibid. No. 603.

Maria Abbas de Forde sum fuit ad respond dno Regi de plito quo Waranto clam hre vis franc pleg emend assise panis t evis fracte furc in Kentesbery t Thornecombe sine licenc tc. Et Abbas p Atorn suu venit Et quo visum f"nci pleg in

Kentesbyr dic qd nich inde clam Et quo ad emend ass panis t cuis rete t furc in eadem villa. Et quo ad emend ass panis t cuis f cte furc t visum t nei pleg in Thorncombe dicit qui ipse t omnes pdec sui a tpe quo no exstat memor huunt emend ass panis t cuis in Kentesbyr t visum f nei pleg t emend ass panis t cuis f cte In Thorncumbe pet qui in cuire l

inquira^r.

Et Witts de Gyselh"m qui sequi^r te Dic qd huj⁹mo libtates spalit ptinent ad Coronam dñi Regis Et desic nullū

War inde ostend de dño Rege per Judm.

Dies dat⁹ est coram dño Rege a die Pasch in unu mensem ubicuq te de aud judico.

Assize Roll Devon
$$\frac{M}{1}$$
 1 Memb: 20d.

269. Nicholas, who was blessed at Axminster 1st Jan. 1283, by Bishop Quivill, followed. William de Fria succeeded, and, having been able to be of great use to the Convent, was persuaded to resign it for Newenham, where similar services were much needed. However he remained there only about four years, when he returned to Ford, and resumed his place as a simple monk. Dying at Ford, his body was removed to the Abbey he had evidently loved so well, for interment.

At Exeter. Octave of St. Martin. 9-10 Edw I. A.D 1281.

270. Henry took the place of William de Fria on his resignation, and was Abbot until 1319. The grant of the fair at Thornecombe, which was continued down to the year 1770, I give from the Charter Roll.

Dated 5 Feb. 1312-13.

B Archiepis & &c. salim. Sciatis nos concessisse & hac p' Abbe et Be Archiepis 't tc. saltm. Sciatis nos concessisse t nac Conventu de carta nra confirmasse difcis not in xpo Abbati 't Conventui de Forda qd ipi t successores sui imppm teant unu mercatu singtis septimanis p diem mercurii apud maneriū suū de Thorncūbe in Com Devon, et unā feriā ibidem singtis annis p sex dies duraturam vidett in die martis in septimana Pasche, et p quniq dies sequentes. Nisi mcatū illud t feria illa sint ad nocumentu vicinoz mercatoz t vicinaz feriaz. Quare volumº t firmit pcipimº p nobis t heredib; nris qd pdci Abbas t Conventus t successores sui imppm neant paca mercatu t feriam apud Maniu suu pacm cum omnib; libtatib; t litis consuetudinib; ad hujusmodi mercatū t feriā ptinentib3. Nisi meatu illud I feria illa sint ad nocumentu vicinora mcatora i vicinara feriar sicut pdcm est. Hiis testiba venda-biliba priba W. Wigorn. W. Exon Epis Gilbto de Clare Comite Glouc i Hertford Adomaro de Valencia Comite Pembr Hug le Despens Witto le Latimer. Nicho de Seg"ve t aliis. Dat p manu nram apud Winder quinto die Febr p fine contentu in alia carta inferius.*-Charter Roll 6 Edward II. No. 106, mem. 17, section 36.

> B omnib; ad quos të salëm. Sciatis qd cum p tras nras patentes concesserim t licenë dederimus p nobis t her nris quantu in nobis est dilëis not in xpo Abbi t Conventui de fford qd ipi decem libratas traz ten t redditu de feodo suo pprio adquirere possint hend t tened sibi t sucë suis imppetuu statute de lais t to ad la tened sibi t sucë suis importui Statuto de Pris I teñ ad manu mortuam Ic put in fris pdcis plenius continetr. Nos volentes concessione nram pdem debito effčui mancipari concessim⁵ t lič dedim⁵ p not t her ñris quantū in nobis est Witto de Pillaunde t Nichs Portebref q̃d ipi vnū mes vnū molendinū Triginta acras tre tres acras p"ti t tres acr more t alneti cum ptin in Wheteham t Burghstok et Thome de Langedoñ qd ipe vnu mes duodecim acr fre t tres acr bosci cum ptiñ in Thornecobe et Witto de Watelegh qd ipe viginti t tres acr tre t duas acr alneti cum ptiñ in Watelegh iuxta Wynesham que de pdcis Abbe & Conventut t que valent p annu in omib; exitib; iuxta veru va-

^{*} This is No. 26 on the same Roll, being a Confirmation of a Charter of King John granting the church of Tornecumbe, &c., &c. Dated 10 Oct. in the tenth year of his reign. Confirmation dated 5 Feb. (as above).

† "tenentur" omitted.

lorem eozdem quatuordecim solid t quatuor denar sicut p inquisicoes p delcem cticum nem Magem Johem Walewayn Escaet nem cit" Trentam de mandato ne fcas t in Cancellar nrā retornatas comptu est dare possint t assignare eisdē Abbi & Conventui hend & tenend sibi et succ suis imppetuu in pte satisfaccois dece libratara Pre ten T reddituu pdcorz. Et eisde Abbi t Conventui qui ipi pdca mes Molendinu tram patum boscum moram t Alnetu cum ptiñ a pfatis Witto Nieño Thoma t Witto recipe possint t tenere sibi t succ suis pdciis imppetuu sicut pdcm est tenore psenciu similit licenc dedimus spalem Statuto pdco non obstante. Nolentes qui pdcii Witts Nichs Thomas t Witts vel heredes sui aut pfati Abbas t Conventus son successi sui successi. sui aut Pfati Abbas & Conventus seu succ sui rone statuti pdci p nos vel her nros inde occonent molestent in aliquo seu gavent. Salvis tamen Capitalib; dnis feodi illius sviciis tc. In cui tc. T. R apud Westm. xxv. die Octobr.—Patent Roll 11 Edw. II. pars 1, m. 21.

271. William, who patronised Charmouth, was confirmed 22 Sept. 1219. His successor John appears to have undertaken the repairs of the buildings of his house, then become dilapidated judging from his reply to Bishop Grandisson, who asked for a money grant to enable him to comply with the large demand of the Court of Rome. John replied that his buildings and his church were ruinous, and with great humility begged that the Abbey might not be called upon to contribute to the subsidy. Still he seems to have acquired land for the house, as the following from the Patent Roll

B omibs ad quos te sttm. Sciatis qd cum de gra nra p Abbate de spali p litt as nras patentes concesserimus I licenciam dederimus p nobis t herediba ñris quantum in nobis est dilčis nob in Xpo Abbati t conventui de fforde qd ipi decem libratas t raz tenementos 't reddituum de feodo suo pprio adquirere possint hend I tenend sibi I successorib; suis imppetuu. Statuto de Pris I ten ad manu mortuam non ponend edito non obstante, put in littis pdcis plenius continet nos volentes concessionem ñram pdcam debito effectui mancipari concessimus t licenciam dedimus p nobis t heredib; ñris qu'ntum in nobis est Witto de Pillaunde t Nicho Portebrief qd ipi quinquaginta acras tre t viginti acras more cum ptin in Watelegh que de pdcis Abbate t conventu tenent t que valent p annuu in omnib; exitib; iuxta veram valorem eozdem quindecim solid i decem denař sicut p inquisicõem p dilcm cticum nem Magem Johem

Walewayn nup Escaetorem nîm vltra Trentam de mandato nîro inde fcam t in Cancellar nîra retornatam est comptum dare possint t assignare eisdem Abbati t conventui habend t tenend sibi t successorib; suis imppetuu in ptem satisfaccois decem librataz traz tenn t reddituu pdcoz. Et eisdem Abbati t conventui qd ipi tram t mora pdca cum ptin a pfatis Wifto t Nicho recipe possint t tenere sibi t successorib; suis pdcis imppetuu sicut pdcm est tenore psencium similit licenciam dedim spalem statuto pdco non obstante. Nolentes qd pdci Wifto t Nichus vel her sui aut pfati Abbas t conventus seu successores sui rone statuti pdci p nos vel her nros inde occonent in aliquo seu g"vent. Salvis tamen capitalib; dnis feodi illius sviciis inde debitis t consuetis. In cui tc. T. Re apud Eboz. xxx. die Dec.—Patent Roll, 13 Edw. II., m. 24.

272. John de Chidley succeeded John, 24 June, 1330, and seems, although his reputation did not stand high, to have had several legal matters upon his hands in connection with

the property of the Abbey.

Johnes Abbas de fforde p att suu op. se iiij die vsus Ranulphu Blaunmoster t Alië vxem eius Riëm de Combe t Waltm de Edyngton de plito qure cepnt auia ipius Abbis t ea iniuste detinuer cont vadiu t pleg të Et ipi no ven Et huer inde die hie ad hune die ex pricco të Judm attach qd sit hie in Octab sëi Miëhis të.—De Banco Roll, Easter 17 Edw. III. memb. 26d.

Abbas de fforde p Johem de Crukerā atī suū op. se iiij die vsus Henī de sco Claro vicariū ecctie de Brodewyndesore de plito q̃d reddat ei r̃onabilem compotū suū de tempe quo fuit receptor denaī ip̃ius Abbis tc̃ Et ip̃e no veñ Et sicut pluī prec fuit vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū tc̃ Et vic̃ modo mand q̃d no est inuent tc̃ Ito sicut pluī prec est vic̃ q̃d cap̃ eū si tc̃ Et saluo tc̃ Ita q̃d heat corpus eius hic a die sc̃e Trinitat̃ in xv dies p Justic̃ tc̃ Et vic̃ sit tc̃.—Ibid. memb. 88.

Abbas de fferde p Ricm Beynyn att suu op se iiij die vsus Johem de Clopton de plito qd redd ei ronabilem compotu suu de tempe quo fuit receptor denar ipius Abbis të Et ipe no ven Et pë fuit vic qd cap eu si të Et vic modo mad qd no est inuent të l'o sic pius prec est vic qd cap eu si të Et saluo të Ita qd heat corpus eius hic a die sce Tinitatis in xv dies p Justic të Et vic sit të.—Ibid. memb. 145.

Idem Abbas p pdcm att suu op. se iiij. die vsus Robim

Devoñ.

Devoñ.

Devoñ.

Ilmystre † Adam Rogge de plito qure vi † armis decem boues † quur vaccas ipius Abbis pcii decem marcaz apud Tale inventos ceput † abduxerunt † alia enormia ei intuler ad gaue dampnū ipius Abbis I conta pacē Ic Et ipi no ven Et pc fuit vic qd cap eos si tc Et vic modo mand qd no sut inuenti të I'o sië p'us preë est vië qd cap eos si të Et saluo të Ita qd heat corpa eos hic ad pfatu tminu p Justië të Et vië sit të.—Ibid. memb. 145.

273. Adam was confirmed Michaelmas-day, 1354. Abbot John did not undertake the repairs of the church, whatever he might have done to the other buildings, for we find that about this time the edifice required rebuilding. The following extracts from the White Book of Tenures are interesting: -

lan Dengt xxix Cornewaille. Octobre Novembr Edward tc. A nos chs vadlet; Robt de Eleford nre Sen de Corn & Devenes & Johan de Skirbeeke gardein de nos feods illeogs 't a vn de eux salus. N're ch en dieu Abbe de fforde nos ad moustree p sa peticion a ñre conseil grevousement compleignant q vous ñre dit feoder lui destreigne; de iour en autre p' relief a no paier t seute faire a ñre Court de Bradenessh p' cteines tres t teñ; es villes de lyntoñ Countesbury & looford en Countee de Devenes queles il tient a ce qil dit en pure I ppetuelle aumoigne, et en affermance de son estat en cele ptie si ad il moustree devant ñre conseil vn fait p quel Gueras * de Pilesdoñ gaunta † p sa chartre conferma a leglise nre dame de fforde † as Moignes illeoqs dieu svant; la tre de lefford t la tre de Cuntebury ove ses appatenances ensemblement ove lewe pentre Cuntebury t lyntoñ quele ewe il retynt devs lui preme de sa vie la revision au dit Abbe. A tenir en pure & ppetuelle Aumoigne quel doun Henri Tracy filz With Tracy conferma p sa chartre † et auxi vne chartre p quele Henr filz au Counte dona a dieu t nre dame de fford t as Moignes illeoqs dieu svant; la tre de Cuntebury t lynton ove tous ses apprtenances. A tenir de lui 't de ses heirs en pure t ppetuelle aumoigne quits de toutes manes seculers svices t demandes en mane come Henr de Tracy g"unta meisme la Pre as dit; Moignes empriant q no lui veuilliens s" ce faire droit p quei p avis de fire conseil vous maundons q vous ctifies nre conseil a lond's quel estat no avons en la s"ie des dites ères. Et face; diligealment enquerre p quel svice le dit Gueras qi pimes enfeoffa le dit Abbe tynt les dites tres de Henr de Tracy ou dautre coment 4 en quele

de fforde.

* Written (fo. 64) "Gerveys." † Oliver, p. 347. 2 B 2

mane, et si le dit Abbe tiegne auts fres t ten; es dites villes q ne sont compises en les dit; fait; adongs quelles fres ces sont t de qi ces sont tenu; t p queux svices Et ent d'tifie; nre conseil entre cy t la xv de seint Hillair psch avenir. Et chargeons vous nre dit feoder q vos seie; de la destresce quele vous faites vs le dit Abbe pr les choses devantdites entre cy t la dite xv. Et ce ne lesse;. Don te a Westm le xxix iour Doctobr lan xxix.

p t lev[e]sq; de Wync t p bille endossee p Skipwith.

The White Book of Tenures in Cornwall, 25-39 Edw. III., fol. 58.

* At fo. 64 a letter of the Prince, dated at London, 11 July, 30 E. III., that Robert de Eleford has fully certified to the Council as to the matters above ordered, and directing inquiry to be made "si no" eous lestat le dit mons Henri de Tracy en dit Manoir ou del vn 't del autre."

Cornewaille.
Touch' les
Abbe et
Covent
de fforde.

Juyl lan xxxj. As audito's des accomptes de no; Ministres salu;. Coment no' feismes ore tard s"veer t examiner p les sages de ñre conseil les enquestes p'ses a ñre maundement devant Robt de Elford ñre Señ de Cornewaitt t Devenes t Johan de Shirbeh; Gardein de no; feod; illeoïs t devant ñre dit conseil ret"neer touch labbee t covent de fforde avis estoit a ñre dit conseil ç p"rien ç feust Adonçs trove no' ne devvons seute nautre svice de eux demander p reson de tres comp'ses en mesmes les enquestes si mandasmes p no; auts tres a no; dit; Señ t Gardein de feod; qils ne destreignassent les dit; Abbe t Coven p cause des dites tres contre reson a ce ç semble vous mandons p avis de ñre dit conseil ç s" la compte du dit Johan lui face; descharger de la some susdite. Et ceste tre vo' ent s'ra gar. Doñ tc a lond's en lostiel levesq, Dely le xj iour de Juyl lan tc xxxj tc.—Ibid. fol. 76.

274. John Chylheglys seems to have succeeded Adam. He was Abbot in the year 1373. His successor, Walter Burstok, was confirmed 16 April, 1378. The proceedings referred to in the following extracts occurred in his time.

Som's.

Mabbas de fforde p Johem Crukern att suu op. se iiijto die vsus Adam Hodeforde de plito qd reddat ei quadraginta t duos solid quos ei debet iniuste detinet to Et ipe non venit Et pc fuit vic qd sum eu Et vic modo mand qd nichil het

J'o pc est vic qd capiat eu si tc Ita qd heat corpus eius hie a die sce Trinitatis in xv dies p Justic.—De Banco Roll, Easter 9 Rich, II. m. 104d.

Mabbas de fforde p Johem Crukern attorn suu op. se iiijte die vsus Robtum Cornu Chiualer de ptito qd reddat ei quadraginta solid quos ei debet t iniuste detinet të Et ipe non venit Et sieut plur fuit distr p catalla ad valenc duo; solid Et m p Johem Hunt t Henr Hiff J'o ipi in mïa Et sieut plur distr qd sit hic a die see Trinitatis in xv dies p Justië.— Ibid. m. 151.

Devon.

Marie de fforde † conta diesēr ade vic modo mana ade sēc Trinitatis in xv dies p Justic ad quē die vic modo mana ad quē die vic modo mana ad quē die vic non mis bre J'os sicut plur distr ad quē die vic non mis bre J'os sicut plur distr ad quē die vic non mis bre J'os sicut plur distr ad quē die vic non mis bre J'os sicut plur distr ad quē die vic non mis bre J'os sicut plur distr ad quē die vic non mis bre J'os sicut plur distr ad quē die vic non mis bre J'os sicut plur distr ad quē die vic non mis bre J'os sicut plur distr ad vice much die vic non mis bre J'os sicut plur distr ad sint hic a die se Michis in xv dies.—Ibid. m. 228.

Devoñ.

die vsus Thomā Stremynge vicar ecctie de Thorncombe de ptito quare cū idem Abbas dñs Manlii de Thorncombe existat there debeat ipeq tomës pdecessores sui dñi Manlii pdei a tempore quo non exstat memoria ibide here consueuer quant cur de hōib; thenentib; suis Manlii pdei in quoda loco infra idem Manliū p cur pdea de trib; septimanis in tres septias antiquit vsitat pdeus Thomas Nichm Bolour balliuū ipius Abbis ad Cur pdem apud Thornecombe in loco pdeo tenend; p pfatū Abbem deputat quomin idem Nichus Cur illam ibidem tenere potuit vi tharmis impediuit p quod idem Abbas pficuū quod de Cur pdea si ibidem tenta fuisset peepisse debuisset amisit thalia enormia te ad dampnū ipius Abbis quadraginta librat theorem pace Reg the tipe non ven Et sicut prius peeptū fuit vie qd capet eū the vie modo mand qd non est inuentus J'o sicut plur pee est vie qd capiat eū si te Ita qd

Devon. (m. 391.) neat corpus eius hic a die sce Trinitatis in vx dies d Justic.— Ibid. m. 391.

275. Nicholas was the next Abbot. His name occurs as early as 1388, Oliver says, but without giving his authority; but in one of the following entries from the De Banco Roll we have an Abbot Walter, in Hilary Term, 2 Hen. IV.

Devoñ.

Mabbas de fforde p Johem Sparowe att suu op se iiijto die vsus Laurenciu Archere de ptito quare vi t armis arbores t subboscum ipius Abbis apud Satteburgh nup crescentes succidit t in sepali piscaria sua itm piscatus fuit t piscem inde ac arbores t subboscum pdcos ad valenciam viginti libraz cepit t asportauit t alia enormia tc. ad g"ue dampnu tc. et cont" pace Rege tc. Et ipe non ven Et prec fuit vic qd distreu Et vic modo mand qd nichil het te p quod potest distri J'o prec est vic qd capiat eu si tc Et salus tc Ita qd heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas tc.—De Banco Roll, 19 Ric. II. m. 166.

Devoñ.

Abbas de fforde p Johem Sparowe att suu op se iiijto die vsus Georgiu Crukern t Galfrm Smyth de ptito quare vi t armis clausa ipius Abbis apud Bromhille t Wythewylle fregerunt t arbores t subboscum suos ad valenciam centu solidora ibm nup crescentes succider t asportauer t blada t hbam sua ad valenciam decem marcaz ibm nup crescentia cu quibusdam auiis depasti fuerunt conculcauer t consumps t alia enormia te ad gue dampnu te et contupace Rege te Et ipi non ven Et pë fuit vië që attachet eos Et vië modo manë që nichil hent te. J'o preë est vië që capiat eos si te. Et saluo te. Ita që heat corpora eoz hie a die Pasche in tres septimanas te.—Ibid. m. 167.

Devoñ.

Abbas de fforde p Johem Sparowe att suū op se iiij¹o die vsus Georgiū Knyf t Thomā Crukerā cticum de ptito quare vi t armis in sepali piscaria ipius Abbis apud Shyterok piscati fuerunt t piscem inde ad valenciam decem marcaz ceper t asportauer t alia enormia tc ad gue dampnū tc et cont pacē Rege tc. Et ipi non veñ. Et pc fuit vic qt attachet eos. Et vic modo mant qd nichil hent tc. J'o prec est vic qt capiat eos si tc. Et saluo tc. Ita qd heat corpora eorz hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas tc.—Ibid. m. 167.

Devon.

¶ Abbas de fforde t frat Henr Kernere comonacus eiusdem Abbis p Johem Sparowe attorn suū op se iiijto die

Vsus Johem Crawelegh de ptito qd reddat eis quadraginta t sex solidos t octo denar quos ei debet t iniuste detinet tc. Et ipe non ven Et sicut plur fuit distr p catalla ad valencia duodecim denar Et ilt p Juone Donne t Luca Moune l'o ipi in mia Et sicut plur prec est vic qd distr eu p omes tras tc Et qd de exit tc Et qd heat corpus eius hic a die Pasche in tres septimanas p Justic tc.—Ibid. m. 167 d.

m. 167 d.

Abbas de fforde p Johem Spwe att suu op se iiij¹o die vsus Johem atte Wille de ptito quare vi t armis bona t catalla ipius Abbis ad valencia quadraginta libraz apud fforde inuent cepit t asportauit t Waltum Whyte natiuu t suientem suu in suico suo ibid existent cepit t abduxit p quod idem Abbas suiciu natiui t suientis sui paci p magnu tempus amisit t alia enormia tc t cont pacem Regis tc. Et ipe non venit Et pc fuit vic qd attach eu Et vic modo mana qd nichil het I'o pc est vic qd capiat eu si tc. Ita qd heat corpus eius hie a die Pasche in tres septias p Justic.—Ibid. m. 186.

Waltus Abbas de fforde Robtus Borde Bocher Witts

Devoñ.

m. 186.

atte Horsmylle Johes Baker I Stephus Eueray attach fuerunt ad respondent Edwardo Osborne vicario ecctie de Thornecombe de ptito quare vi I armis clausum ipius Edwardi apud Thornecombe fregerunt I quatuor vaccas I sexaginta porcos suos ibidem inuentos cum quibusdam canib; fugauerunt canes illos ad mordent vaccas I porcos pdcos in tantum incitando qd p fugacoem illam I morsus canu pdcos due vacce I quadraginta porci pcii decem marcas de vaccis I porcis pdcis intierunt I vacce I porci residui multiplicil deliorati fuerunt ac vaccas I porcos residuos ibidem ceperunt I imparcauerunt eos ibidem sic imparcatos quousq idem Edwardus finem p quadraginta solidos p delibacoe vaccars I porcors residuors pdcos henda cum pfatis Abbe Robto Witto Johe I Stepho fecisset, detinuerunt Et alia enormia ei intulerunt ad gue dampnū ipius Edwardi Et contupacem dni Renup Regis Angt scdi post conquestum Ice Et vnde idem Edwardus p Johem Goold attorn suū querit qd pdci Abbas Robtus Witts Johes I Stephus die lune px post festū sci Michis Anno regni dni Renup Regis Angt teiodecimo vi I armis scitt gladis arcub; I sagittis clausum ipius Edwardi apud Thornecombe fregerunt I quatuor vaccas I sexaginta porcos suos ibidem inuentos cum quibusdam canib; fugauerunt canes

illos ad mordend vaccas I porcos pdcos in tantum incitando qd p fugacoem illam I morsus canu pdcos due vacce I quadraginta porci pcii Ic de vaccis I porcis pdcis intierunt

Devon.

I vacce I porci residui multiplicil deliorati fuerunt ac vaccas t porcos residuos ibidem ceperunt t imparcauerunt t eos ibidem sic imparcatos quousq idem Edwardus finem tc p delitacoe vaccaz t porcoz residuoz pacorz tienda cum pfatis Abbe Robto Wilto Johe t Stepho fecisset detinuerunt Et alia enormia te ad g"ue dampnu te Et con" pacem te Vnde die qd detioratus est t dampnu tet ad valenciam quadraginta librara Et inde pduc sectam \cdot \cdot \cdot.

Et pdci Abbas Robtus Wills Johes & Stephus p Thomam Martyn attorn suu ven Et defend vim 7 iniur quando 7c Et dic qd ipi in nullo sunt culpabiles de t"nsgr pdca put pdcs Edwardus supius vsus eos querit^r Et de hoc põn se sup priam Et pdcus Edwardus similit I'o pc est vic qd venire fac hie a die Pasche in xv dies xij te p quos te Et qui nec te ad recogn te Quia tam te.—Ibid. 2 Hen. IV., Hilary, m. 138d.

As I have said, it will be noticed-that here we have Walter mentioned as Abbot. The explanation may be that the proceedings were commenced in Walter Burstok's time, and his

name continued on the pleadings after his death.

Abbas de fforde p attorñ suū op se iiij die vsus Thomam Splent de ptito qd reddat ei ronabilem compotum suū de tempe quo fuit balliuus suus in Westforde t receptor denariorz ipius Abbis Et ipi non ven Et prec fuit vic qd sum eum tc Et vic modo mand qd nichil het te I'o prec est vic qd capiat eum si te Et saluo te Ita qd heat corpus eius hie a die Pasche in vnū Mensem tc.—Ibid. m. 459.

De Banco Roll; Trin. 2 Henry IV.

Abbas de fforde d attorñ suŭ op se iiijio die vsus Thomam Splent de ptito qd ei reddat ei ronabilem compotu suu de tempore quo fuit ballivus suis in Westforde T receptor denarioz ipius Abbis Et ipe non ven Et sicut prius prec fuit vic qd capet eum 7c Et vic modo non misit bre 7c I'o sicut plur capitat" qd sit hie in Octab sci Michis Tc.-Ibid. Trin. 2 Hen. IV., m. 2958.

Abbas de fforde p attorñ suu op se iiijto die vsus Johem Smyth de Tale & Johem Seger de Taleton de prito quare vi & armis clausa ipius Abbis apud Tale fregerunt t libam warrenna suā ibm intraverunt t in ea sine licencia t voluntate sua fugaverunt t in sepali piscaria sua ibm piscati fuerunt t piscem inde ad valenc centu solidoz ac lepores cuniclos phasi-anos t pdices de warrenna pdca ceperunt t asportaverunt et alia enormia te et cont pacem te Et ipi non ven Et prec fuit

Devoñ.

Devoñ.

Devoñ.

vic qd attach eos të Et vic mant qd nichil hent të I'o capiant qd sint hic in Octabis sëi Michis të.—Ibid., Trinity, 8 Hen. IV., m. 409.

276. Of the succeeding abbots until the last we know very little. John Bokeland was confirmed 10 June, 1419. Richard succeeded him. Robert occurs in 1448.

Mattachet en tropa attorn sun op se iiijto die vsus Gilbtum Pyper alias dem Gilbtum Boteswayn de Elleworth in Com Dors husbondman de ptito tansgr Et ipe non ven Et preë fuit vie qd attachet en të Et vie retorn qd ipi nichil het të p quod të lo preë est vie qd capiat en si të Et salvo te Ita qd heat corpus eius coram ano Rege a die sei Hillar in xv dies vbicuq; të Et vnde in xv sei Martini të.—Coram Rege Roll, Mich. 1 Hen. VI., m. 35.

277. The next entry in the De Banco Roll relating to Ford gives the name of Walter, and thus enables me to add a new abbot to the list. This is on the Roll for Michaelmas term, 38 Hen. VI.

Maltus Abbas de fforda p attorñ suū op se iiijto die vsus Waltum Colebroke de parochia de Columptoñ in Com pdco Gentilman de plito quare cum idem Abbas in feodo suo apud Colbroke p cons t suiciis sibi debitis p Waltum Holway suient suū quedam alia capi fecisset t idem Waltus Holway alia illa scdm legem t cons regni Regis Angt imparcare voluisset pdcus Waltus Colbroke alia pdca vi t armis rescussit Et alia enormia tc ad gue dampnū tc Et cont pacem Regis tc. Et ipe non ven. Et prec fuit vic sicut prius qd distr eum tc. Et vic modo mant qd distr est p catalla ad valenc duodecim denar. Et manuc p Edm Mate t Ricm Ware. I'o ipi in mīa. Et sicut plur distr qd sit hic in Octabis sci Hillar Ad que diem vic non mis bre I'o sicut plur distr qd sit hic a die Pasche in vx dies tc.—De Banco Roll Mich, 38 Hen. VI. m. 52d.

278. My last extract, too, refers to a claim made in the time of Walter, the newly found Abbot.

Walfus Abbas de fforde pattorñ suu op se iiijto die vsus Robtum Cammett de ffytelford in Com Dors Gentilman alias dem Robtum Cammett de Cammett in Com Dors Genlosum de ptito qd reddat ei decem libras quas ei debet i iniuste Devoñ.

Devoñ

Devoñ.

detinet tr. Et ije non ven. Et prec fuit vic sieut prius qd capet eum tr. Et vic modo mant qd non est inuent tr. Po sieut plur capiat qd sit hie in Octabis sci Hillar tr.— Ibid. 253.

279. Then comes Elias, in 1462, and William White, who was apparently Abbot for upwards of thirty years, from at

least as early as 1490 to 1521.

280. The last Abbot, Thomas Charde, otherwise Tybbes, has left something more than a name. He was one of the most distinguished men of whom the Abbey could boast. He was not only an eminent scholar and divine, but the buildings at Ford show him to have been an artist of no mean capabilities. Dr. Oliver has given a memoir, and Dr. J. H. Pring has dealt with the history of his life in fuller detail.* He succeeded in 1521. An account of his various preferments, some probably of great value, and given him to support to some extent his dignity as Suffragan Bishop to his Diocesan, Oldham, will be found in the memoirs to which I have referred. He was evidently fond of building, and remodelled the domestic buildings at Ford on a scale of great magnificence. The beautiful tower, the north walk of the cloister, all that now exists, and the new refectory, with his initials, mitre, and abbot's cap, were as much admired by his contemporaries as by succeeding generations. He surrendered his house 8th March, 1539, at which time there was the full number of thirteen monks. He did not survive the fall long, dying full of years and honours early in 1544.
281. Thus Ford shared the fate of its sister houses. They

were all surrendered in 1538-9, but in all probability no buildings were so perfect, and none were abandoned with greater grief than this important foundation. Its revenues amounted to £374 10s. 64d., according to Dugdale, and its possessions, besides those in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey, extended into the adjoining counties of Somerset and Dorset, and as far as Lynton and Countisbury on the north

coast.

282. The history of the Abbey after the dissolution is well known, as it became the home of many distinguished families. It and the adjoining land was first leased to Richard Pollard for a term of twenty-one years, at an annual rental of £49 6s. 6d., but the following year, 23rd June, 1540, the lessee obtained from the king a conveyance in fee. Sir John Pollard succeeded his father, and sold Ford Abbey to his cousin, Sir Amias Poulett, of whom William Rosewell, Queen Elizabeth's

^{*} A Memoir of Thomas Chard, D.D., by James Hurly Pring, M.D., 1864.

Solicitor-General, bought it; and his son, Sir Henry Rosewell, sold it to Edmund Prideaux, who, employing Inigo Jones, proceeded to convert the domestic buildings of the convent into a mansion, at what must have been a great expenditure. In the Prideaux, Gwyn, and Fraunceis families the Abbey continued down to 1847, when on the death of John Fraunceis Gwyn it was sold to G. F. W. Miles, Esq., by whom however it was not long retained, the present owner, Herbert Evans,

Esq., becoming its possessor by purchase.

283. No Cistercian building in England, perhaps none in the world, remains in so perfect a state as that of Ford. The site is on the south of the Axe river, the formation of the ground compelling the monks to take that bank of the river instead of, as they preferred, the north. The stream flowing into the river rises in the ground south of the Abbey, and the fish ponds which were constructed in its course still remain, although somewhat altered in shape. The principal entrance is now from the east, and the visitor approaching the Abbey walks over the foundations of the antient church, and treads under foot the dust of stately ecclesiastics and noble founders.

284. Not a vestige remains of the monastic church. The entrance road crosses the north aisle, and the south side of the cloister. This was not consecrated until 1239, but it must not be supposed that there was no building for divine service until that time. The whole of the buildings were in all probability laid out from the beginning, and the work completed as the bounty of the faithful allowed. It was the finished church no doubt that was consecrated nearly a century after the monks left Brightley. Within its walls the remains of Richard the Viscount, Richard the Abbot, Adelicia (1142), Hawisia de Courtenay (1209), Reginald or William de Courtenay (1192-94), Robert de Courtenay (1242), and John de Courtenay (1273), found resting places.

285. Turning to the right we shall enter a building fitted up as a chapel, and usually considered to be the church of the Abbey. This is a chamber of the greatest interest, it being in fact no other than the chapter house of the monks. It is of twelfth-century work, transitional Norman, with pointed vault of two bays. In the extensive alterations of the Abbey made by Edmund Prideaux, this was converted into the domestic chapel of the mansion, and here Cromwell's Attorney-General was buried in 1659. On the walls are various

memorial tablets.

286. Over the chapter-house would be originally the library. This is now completely altered into a spacious modern room.

Through the library the monks passed from their dormitory to the church, the staircase leading down to it being probably

in the north transept.

287. Still passing northward we enter a vaulted chamber originally nearly 170 feet long, and divided by a central row of eleven columns, all of which with the vaulting are perfect. This building is of rather later date than the chapter-house, and the work is of an elegant and delicate description. Over it is the dormitory of the monks, almost perfect, although now divided up to furnish sleeping apartments for the servants of the mansion.

288. Retracing our steps we come to the south front of the house, and find ourselves in the north walk of the cloister. This is eighty-two feet in length. All but this side is destroyed, and the beautiful Perpendicular work is that of Charde the last Abbot, whose memory is so intimately interwoven with Ford. He did not scruple here to mingle his initials, T. C., and his episcopal and abbatial insignia, with the arms of the Abbey and the King, on the many shields which decorate the spaces between the buttresses and between and over the tracery. Within the existing portion of the cloister and on the north may be traced the ancient refectory (of the later we shall speak presently), although it is blocked up with modern partitions. The kitchen of the monastery remains the kitchen of the mansion.

289. We now come to the *domus conversorum*, but a small portion only of it remains. In its original state it extended northward from the church, probably as far as the diverted stream, which formed the common sewer of the house, and was therefore at least two hundred feet long, the breadth being twenty-six feet. The whole of this however was not occupied by the convent, as traces of divisions can be made out. Over were the dormitories of the lay brethren.

290. We now enter the hall, which is really the eastern end of the new refectory of Abbot Charde. In its original state this fine room was one hundred and fifteen feet long. The western part was divided and altered by Inigo Jones to form the state apartments, and, shorn as it is now of its fair propor-

tions, it still remains a very fine apartment.

291. The barn still remains, and between it and the western end of Charde's refectory may be found remains, probably of the gatehouse; for it was on this side, not on the east, that the entrance formerly was.

292. The alterations made by Inigo Jones, while to a great extent destroying many of the ancient features and disfiguring

the fine work of Charde, and mutilating its proportions, tended to make the abbey a convenient and commodious residence. The dining and drawing rooms are good apartments with elaborate ceilings, and the staircase and saloon are finely designed. But still, in spite of the interference with his architecture and the incongruities of Inigo Jones's additions, Charde's work remains pre-eminently beautiful, and renders Ford Abbey perhaps the most interesting building architecturally, as it is archæologically, in the west country.

293. The property of the Abbey was not of great extent, although at the dissolution its annual value was second only to that of Buckfast. It was, as I have said, situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey, in the north of the county, at Lynton and Countisbury, and in Somerset and Dorset. Besides Adelicia, the later Courtenays endowed Ford with some of their wealth and the Pomeroys also were its

benefactors.

294. The arms of the Abbey were a stag's head caboshed, and the shields containing them may be found in various parts

of the buildings of Charde.

295. The seals of the Abbey so far known are but two. One described by Oliver is oval, "divided into three compartments. In the upper part, between two pointed windows, a bell appears suspended in a steeple. In the canopy beneath, is the Blessed Virgin and Divine Infant. On the dexter side is the Courtenay shield, Or, three torteaux, with a label of three points. On the sinister is the shield of Beaumont, Barry of six vairy and gules. Below is an Abbot erect, holding his crozier in his right hand and a book in his left, and three persons on their knees." The legend is,

S. Commune Monasterii Beate Marie de Forda.

Another seal, and one not hitherto described, is said to represent the Abbot between two shields, on the dexter that of the Courtenays, and on the sinister a lion rampant. A legend surrounds the device. This seal is appended to a grant from William Toterigge and Mabilla his wife to Edward Blakforde, John Forde Capellanus, and others, of tenements in Sperhay. This deed was for sale by a firm of London booksellers in 1875, but I have not been able to trace its present owner.

296. With this brief account of Ford I bring to a close this series of papers on the Cistercian Houses of Devon, and trust that I have been enabled to add a little to their some-

what meagre history.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF FORD.

Name.		Date.	Authorities.		
Richard		1136	Harleian MSS.		
Robert de Penynton		1137-1168?	Do.		
Baldwin		-1181?	Various.		
Robert		l	Harleian MSS.		
John		1191-1120	Leland and Various.		
John	•	Until 1236	Feet of Fines and Docu- ments.		
Roger		In 1236	Documents.		
John de Warwick .		Died in 1246	Harleian MSS.		
Adam			Do. Oliver.		
William		Died 1262	Oliver, Dugdale, and various.		
William of Crukerne		1262	Various.		
Nicholas		From 1283	Episcopal Register.		
William de Fria .		Resigned 1297	Various.		
Flenry		In 1312	Oliver.		
William		From 1319	Episcopal Registers.		
John			Do.		
John de Chidley .		From 1330	Do.		
Adam		From 1354	Do.		
John Chylheglys .		In 1373	$\mathbf{D_0}$.		
Walter Burstok .		From 1378	Do.		
Nicholas		In 1388			
Walter?			See par. 275.		
John Bokeland .		From 1419	Episcopal Registers.		
Richard		1	Oliver.		
Robert		In 1448	Oliver.		
Walter		In 1460	De Banco Roll.		
Elias		In 1462	Oliver.		
William White .		In 1490	Various.		
Thomas Charde .		1521-1539	Various.		
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NEWENHAM ABBEY.

Mr. Davidson has very kindly furnished me with a transcript from the Cartulary of Glastonbury, in the Bodleian Library, relating to Newenham Abbey, which I am very glad to be able to add here.

The following seems to have been the substance of the

dispute.

The manor and hundred of Axminster, which belonged at the Conquest to the King, were, by a donation in the year 1246, granted by Reginald de Mohun to the Abbey of Newenham. The grant of the hundred carried with it the right to have suit (secta) and service (servitium) from the owners of the several tithings in the hundred, at the hundred court, when the sheriff made his visitation or tourn. One of the tithings in Axminster hundred was Uplyme, of which manor the Abbot of Glastonbury was lord; and it is to be presumed that from and after 1246 the seneschal of the Abbot of Glastonbury, on each occasion of a sheriff's tourn being held at Axminster, presented himself and did suit (secta) to the Abbot of Newenham for the tithing of Uplyme. This "doing suit of court" had been and might be commuted to a payment of ten shillings a year for the sheriff's tourn, and a yearly rent of 6s. 8d. for horderisgeld, "hordarii geldum," or treasurer's tax, which seems to have been a peculiar impost payable to a religious house when lords of a manor. It happened, however, that upon the death of an Abbot of Glastonbury, the fruits of the Abbey possessions became vested in the crown during the vacancy, and the seneschal neglected either to do suit of court, or to pay either the fee due at the hundred court to the lord of the manor, or the treasurer's tax, due to the Abbot of Newenham. Thereupon it was alleged, a number of persons, twelve of whom are named, went over from Newenham and its neighbourhood to Uplyme, entered an enclosed field belonging to the Abbot of Glastonbury, and there burnt some growing rushes and other standing crops. At the same time one Robert Tudde, bailiff of Axminster, seised and carried off 37 beasts belonging to the Abbot, by way of distress for non-payment of the fees due at the last sheriff's tourn. This led to a process of law being instituted. A writ was issued to the sheriff to inquire into the truth of the alleged enormities, and to attach the wrong-doers. The return made by the jurors on the 25th of January, 1275, established the truth of the charges, and on the 5th of February following a writ was issued by the Crown, dated at Reading, which was in the nature of a

decree or judgment. It took the form of commanding the Sheriff of Devon to take bail for the appearance of the following persons—John, Abbot of Newenham, Brother Henry de la Boneie, Luke le Messer, William Russel, William Todde, Richard de Cleyhulle, Nicholas Pin, and Nicholas Dare, to shew cause why they, together with Richard le Berker, Richard the son of Amiable of Shapwick, John of Egelcumbe, John the son of Richard Care, and William Salomon, and others, committed the acts above mentioned; also to shew cause why they did not appear on the morrow of the Purification of the Virgin (2nd February) as summoned by their sureties. The names of the sureties, are then given.

For the Abbot

For the Friar Henry of Bouere

For Luke le Messer

For William

For Robert Tudde

For Nicholas de Cleihulle

For Nicholas Pin

For Nicholas Dare

Robert Squirel.
Reginald Fayth.
Adam Scurel.
Thomas Fait.
Reginald Gladewine.
William Velfais.
Reginald Copiner.
William Blonoch.
Hugh Douile.
Thomas Bal.
Richard le Pottere.
Nicholas Pin.
Richard Humas.
Walter Grey.
Thomas Grugg.
Thomas Tannur.

The writ goes on to direct the sheriff to take bail for Richard le Berker, and the other delinquents named, to appear and shew cause together with the eight defendants for whom bail had been taken before.

The narrative of the law-suit is here interrupted in order to introduce an agreement, made in October, 1275, between the Abbots of Glastonbury and Newenham, with regard to the boundaries of some contiguous lands, whereby in consideration of thirty marks paid by the Abbot of Newenham to the Abbot of Glastonbury, the dispute was settled, and all legal proceedings stayed.

We then find an entry of a deed of release and quit-claim on the part of the Abbot of Newenham to the Abbot of Glastonbury of the hundred suit and sheriff's tourn due to the former in respect of Uplyme, in consideration of forty marks paid by the latter to the former. This last mentioned deed is to be found in the register of Newenham, and has been already observed upon.*

This is a transcript of the original—MSS. Bodl: Wood i. 212 b.

¶ Processus placiti inter dmn regem et abbatem de Newenham pro tras in manerio de vplim abbis Glastonie.

Breve originale.

Rex vicecomiti Devonie salutem quia accepimo quod quidam malefactores t pacis nõe perturbatores nuper uenerunt ad quendam seperalem pasturam in vplim que pertinet ad abathiam Glastonie in manu nõa existentē racione vacionis cuiusdam t de qua vltimus abbas eiusdem abbathie obiit seisiau et jaunt t alia in eadem pastura crescentia combusserunt t alia enormia ibidem perpetrauerunt ad graue dampnū ipius abbathie in nostri contempto manifestum t contra pacem nrām tibi peipimus quod per sacramentum proborum t legaliū hoim de balliua tua per quod rei ueritas melius sciri poterit diligenter inquiras qui predictā transgrofecerunt t omnes illos quos per inquisicionem illam inde culpabiles inueneris attachies ita quod hēas corpora eorum corā nobis in crastino Purificacoīs beate Marie vbicumq tunc fuerimus in anglia ad respondent nobis de transgressioē pdicta et habeas ibi hoc breue. Teste me ipo apud Marleberghe tē.

Ib. 212 b.

Inquisicio capta apd⁹ exoniam per pdict brē.

Inquisicio capta apud Exoniam die veneris in festo conuersionis sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio qui malefactores t pacis Domini Regis perturbatores nuper uenerunt in quandam seperalem pasturam in vplim que pertinet ad abbathiam Glastonie et janta et alia in eadem pastura crescentia combuscerunt t alia enormia ibidem perpetrauerunt in pjudiciu Domini Regis ad dampnum ipius abbie manifestum t contra pacem domini regis per sacramtum Johannis de Hitone, Johannis fit Galfrid, Rog de Clauile, Hugonis de Raleigh, Willi de la uerge, Willi Vinortheheie Willi de Cranesweye, Henrici de Hayuile, Philippi de Combe, Willi de esse, Roberti Russel, Roberto Pur, Waltero Wering, Henrico de Wicrofte, Henrico de Hale, Ricardo de Boelande, Roberto Beuener, Nicholai de la Forde, Jordano de la Roche, Jordani de Harecumbe et Walteri de Fraunceis Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Henricus de la bouecte

Friday, 25 Jan. 1275.

^{*} Davidson, Hist. of Newenham Abbey, pp. 24, 25.

de Niwenham frater Ricardus de la Beker⁹, Lucas le messer de Nywenham, Willm Russel de la bate, Robertus Todde Ric^o filius amiable de schapewik, Johannes de Egelcumbe, Johannes filius Ricardi Care de Egelcumbe, Henr^o filius Danid de Egelcumbe, Johannes de la Sale, Ricardus Wrange. Ric9 faber & Willms Salomon & alii multi quorum nomina ignorant vi t armis venerunt ad terram abbie Glastonie in vplim que est in manu domini regis racione uacationis abbathie predicte 't janta ipius abbie Glastonie in eodem manerio crescentia contra pacem dñi regis [combusserunt]. Et dicunt quod Robertus Tudde balliuus de Axminstre alia enormia ibidem fecit videlicet cepit triginta t septem au ia ipius abbie Glaston pro quadam secta quam exigit abbas de Niwenham ab abbatem Glastonie ad turnu quod senescallus ipius abbis tenuit in vltimo hundredo suo quod tenuerunt post festum sancti Michaelis vbi pdictus abbas Glastonie nullam sectă debet nec homines sui nec etiam homines de feodo ipius abbatis Glastonie eo quod quieti sunt per carta abbatis et conuentus de Newenham. În cuius rei testimoniu huic inquisitioni sigilla sua alternatiui apposuerunt. Dat dictis die t anno.

F Breue judicii.

Rex vicecomiti deuonie salutem. Pone per uadium te meliores plegg Johannē abbatem de niwenham fratrem henricū de la bonei, lucam le messer, Willīm Russel, Willīm Todde, Richīm de cleyhulle, Nicholaum Pin te nichīm dare quod sint coram nobis a die pasche in quinta septim ad rīnded' nobis de placito quare ipī simul cum frē Ricardo le berker, Ricēo filio amiable de schapewik, Johāme de egelcumbe, Johanne filio Ricēi Care et Willīmo Salomon et alii nuper uenerunt ad quamdam seperalem pastur in vplim que pertinet ad abbathiam Glastonie in manu nīma existente occasione vacationis eiusdem te de qua ultimus eiusdem abbathie obiit seisiau et janct talia in eadem pastura crescentia combusserunt talia enormia ibidem perpetrauerunt ad grave dampnū ipīus abbie et nostri contemptum manifestum et contra pacem nostram ut dicitur. Et ad ostendendum quare non fuerunt coram nobis in crastino purificationis beate marie sicut attachiati fuerunt te sūmoniti per bonos sum. Robertum Squirel te Reginad' fayth primos uel p'dicti Johannis abbīs de Newenham te adam Scurel te Thoma fait primos pl'pdicti fratris henrici de la bouer? Et regni? Gladewine et Willīm velfais pmos pl'predicti luce le messer. Et reginaldus copiner et Willīm blonoch primos pleg predicti Will'i thug douile thom bal. primos pl'predicti Roberti

Tudde I Riem le pottere I nichm pin primos pl'pdicti nich'i de cleihulle t ricrm humas t Walterum Grey pmos pl'pdicti nich'i pin. Thom Grugg t Thom tannur primos pl' p'dicti nichi dare quod sint coram nobis ad prefatum terminiu ante iudiciū suū de hoc quod non huerunt predictos Johannem abbatem de Niwenham t alios coram nobis in crastino purificationis beate marie sicut eos pleg precipim9 tibi quod no ommittas propter libertatem abbatis quin ponas per vad' t saluos pleg pdictos fratrem Ricardum le berker, Ricam filium amabile de schapwik, Johannem de Egelcombe t alios quod sint coram nobis ad Pfatum terminu ad respondendum nobis simul cum pdictis Johanne abbate de Niwenham ? aliis de predicto placito. Et vnde tu tpe nobis mandasti in crastino pur be mar quod preceperas balliuis predicte libertal quod attachial pdictos frem Ricem le berker t alios quod eent coram nobis ad eundem terminu ad respondendum nobis simul cum Pdictis Johanne abbate de Nievenham ? aliis de predicto placito qui nichil inde fecerunt t habeas ibi nomina secundos pleg t sum pleg t hoc bre. Test B de hengham apud Radinge vo die febri anno regni nri tercio.

Memorandum quod cum eet contencio inter uiros religiosos 5 Feb. 1275. dominum Johannem abbatem ? couentum Glastonie ex una parte 't Johannem abbatem 't conuentum de Niwenham ex parte altera super terrarum suarum sese contingenaciù terminis atq metis tandem pdictus abbas de Niwenham volens nec sufferens diucius durare sed omnino uolens dirimere litis materiam ante mote pro se t conuentu suo uadiauit pdictis abbati et conuentui Glastonie triginta marcas pro bono pacis t ob captandam ab eisdem graciam t fauorem. Ita quod p'dictus abbas 't conuentus de Newenham predictis abbati I conuentui Glastonie dabunt et soluent Decem marcas argenti de summa p'dictarum triginta marcarum citra nat' domini proxim futuz et residue xx marcaru de summa eadem ex predictorum abbis t conuentus Glastonie tali condicione t modo sunt posite in respectu ut si bene se gesserunt abbas t conuent⁹ de Newenhã erga abbatem t conuentum Glastonie nominatim in negocio perambulationis utriusque partis assensu inter terras suas faciendis quam neutra pars ullo malo ingenio impediet nec peruertet. Statim peracto negocio penitus remittentur nec alterutri parte competet actio per psentes. Dat london mens oct anno dni mi ce. septuagessio qnto.

Carta abbi de Newenha de quietaclamancia secte hundr torno vicecom de vplim.

Omnibus has literas visuris uel audituris Henricus di gratia

Oct. 1275.

abbas de Niwenham I eiusde loci conuentus salutem eternam in dño. Nonert universitas uestra nos pro nob' et successoribus nõis imperpetuu remisisse et quietumclamasse domino michi abbati glast⁹ et eiusdem loci conuentui t ecclie Glastonie totum ius t clameum quod fluimus uel fiere potuimus versus ip̃m abbatem glastonie t successores suost omnes homines suos t os homines de feodis suis de manerio suo de vplim de sect hundred t torno vic que nos exegimus ab eis ad hundred' nostrum de axeminstre quod habemus de dono reginaldi de moun t confirmacione domini henrici regis filii regis Johannis & similiter de sexdeceim solid' & octo denar quos exegimus ab eisdem per annu vnde decem solidos sunt de turno vicecom et vj sol' et viij d' sunt de quodam redditu qui uocatur horderesgeld' vnde inplacitatimus predictum michaelem abbatem per breue domini regis in comit exoñ. Ita quod nec nos nec successores nostri unquam in posterum clamare uel exigere poterimus de predictis abbate nec conuentu Glaston nec eorum successoribus nec etiam ab hominibus suis nec ab hominibus de feod' suis de pdicto manerio de vplim aliquam sectam aut pdictos sexdecim solidos iiij denar per annu uel aliquod aliud quod ad nos uel successores nostros aliquo occasione tempore predicti hundredi nii de Axeminstre accidere poterit. Hec solumodo saluo nobis t successoribus nris quod si balliuos nroz abbatis I conuentus de vplim in executione mandati dni regis quod per bre suum vicecom deuonie demandat fuerit I postea nobis per returnu per imm vicecom de mandat⁹ fuerit t nos postea idem mandatum per returnū predictis ballivis ipius abbatis de vplim demandauerimus negligentes ce constiterit ita quod mandatum domini regis in hac parte non fuerint (sic) executi, bene licebit tunc ballivo de axeminstre qui pro tempore fuit tanquam balliuo vicecom t non tanquam balliuo nro predictum manerium de vplim intrare & mandatum illud ea uice executioni demandare, ita quod nec pdictus abbati t conuentui Glastonie nec eccie Glastonie nec hominibus suis de vplim per mandati illius executioni aliquod unquam in posterum preiudiciũ generetur omnes autem prescriptas libertates predictis abbati t conventui Glastonie ac ecctie Glastonie contra omnes homines t feminas imperpetuu warantizabimus t pro hac remissione I quietaclamancia ac warentia iddem abbas I conuentus Glastonie dederunt not quadraginta marcas. In cuius rei testimoniũ huic scripto sigillum nrm apposui hiis testib3 dominis Reginaldo de moun, Henrico de traci, Johē balon, Waltero de bathoñ tunc vicecom deuoñ, Willmo de leighe militib3, Willmo le bray, Ricro de Craswelle 7 aliis.

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